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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Mike McCoole has gone into training under the care of Tom Kelley.

Rich deposits of copper have been discovered near Warrensburg, Missouri.

Indianians are addicted to opium-eating, which accounts for the drowsy state of public morals in that State.

St. Joseph, Missouri, is excited over the sudden disappearance of a Dr. Beaumont.

A compromise has been effected between the miners and employers in the Scranton coal region.

The Democrats of New York are working hard to throw Belmont overboard.

It is noted as singular that none of the leading women's rights reformers of England are mothers or fathers.

Boston and New York were greatly excited over the result of the International Boat Race.

Ground was broken at Carondelet on Thursday for two more furnaces. A large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies.

R. F. Sproule, formerly editor of the Evansville *Courier*, has been arrested at Indianapolis on a charge of conspiring with Perry Fuller and others, to defraud the Government.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, now in session at Savannah, has just rendered a decision that notes given as a consideration for slaves are not recoverable by law.

A gentleman in Missouri has received a letter from Chief Justice Chase, in which he announces that he is out of all political movements for the future.

A man named Stout killed one Crawford with an ice pick, at Bloomington, Indiana, Tuesday last. Disagreement at card playing brought about the tragedy.

The battlefield of Bull Run is the only battlefield of consequence that has not been changed since the war. The forts, the monuments, the stockades and the desolation remain as the soldiers left them.

Running away with coachmen appears to be getting a mania with the girls, and although the former are accustomed to the box, it does not prevent the latter getting in a box, too, sometimes.

Some Mississippi negroes sent to the Treasurer of the Lincoln National Monument, between two and three hundred dollars worth of neat-looking Confederate money as a contribution to that object.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has just decided that intermarriage between a member of the colored race and a member of the white race is unlawful, and therefore void, according to the laws of that state.

In 1848 Chicago had 18,000 inhabitants, and now claims 300,000, which would show the city to have doubled geometrically in about five years. An enthusiastic chronicler of its advance believes that Chicago will have a million of people in 1888.

One of the channel spans of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, three hundred and seventy feet long, was completed Thursday. This is the longest span of a truss bridge in this country. The whole of the bridge will be finished in the early part of November.

Maryland newspapers are filled with complaints about the drouth, and the blighting of the corn, potato and tobacco crops, and say that even trees appear to be dying. Frederick City is on half rations of water. Frostburg is similarly situated, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is very low in some of the levels.

A test case recently decided in the Supreme Court of Maine sustained the right of a married woman to hold the trust of executrix or administratrix; therefore the law is that a woman already married, although the trust had been exercised by her, and was ended by the marriage, may immediately thereafter be reappointed to it.

Commissioner Delano has directed that Assessors throughout the country shall immediately make a survey of the distilleries in their respective districts, with the view of determining the exact condition of the establishments prior to the enforcement of the revised regulations, which are to be issued in a few days.

The new Jewish Synagogue at St. Louis was dedicated on Friday, with very imposing ceremonies. The edifice is one of the most costly in the country, and the Society to which it belongs, known as the "Gates of Truth," have adopted all the latest changes in their forms of worship. Family pews are introduced, and men sit with uncovered heads.

A further examination of the dispatch relating to the pretended rejection of the Chinese treaty at Pekin, shows still greater evidence of its untrustworthiness. Bearing date August 4th, at Hong Kong, if genuine, the news must have been at Shanghai at the time the Pacific mail steamer left for San Francisco. It is, therefore, believed we should have had it via California.

The report received at the Department of Agriculture since the 1st of August indicate a decrease of the corn crop in comparison with the products of 1868. The diminution of the corn crop in some sections is partly made up by an increased product in several States, including New Jersey Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the gross increase of the cotton crop will be diminished by a reduction in the product of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama.

PLEASANT HILL.

Able Speech of Dr. McCargo.

Condition of the Country—The Demands of Progressive Civilization and the Necessity of Stable and Strong Government—The Benefits of Restoration.

Dr. W. H. McCargo delivered an address at Pleasant Hill, DeSoto county, Mississippi, on the 14th instant, on behalf of the project to build a High School in connection with a Masonic lodge at that place, which we publish by request of the large audience in attendance. After some remarks pertinent to the occasion and the object in view, Dr. McCargo spoke as follows, in reference to the condition of the country and the great political questions agitating the people:

* * * But the chief difficulty in an enterprise of the character of the one under consideration, at this particular time, is the want of confidence on the part of the people in the new order of things. Very many good and intelligent Southern men, having been raised up under a totally different state of things, utterly refuse to see their way out from amid the ruin and rubbish which so suddenly and so unexpectedly overwhelmed us all. They seem determined to look only upon the lingering shadow left in the valley by the dark cloud as it rushed on in its mad career, whilst all the world around them are lit up by the cheering beams of a new era dawning upon us all. Change—mutation, is the great law of nature. Seasons change. The wintry blast and ice-bound shore are hushed and unlocked by the gentle showers and genial rays of spring time. The opening rose-bud, that wastes its sweetness on the desert air, withers and dies under the scorching beams of a summer's sun. Ripening harvests are gathered in under the cloudless skies of autumn, and winter returns again to lock up all nature in her icy sepulchre. We were yesterday, nor will we be to-morrow what we were to-day. Governments, fellow-citizens, are not exempt from this universal law of nature. And despite all that has been said by political writers, from Plato to Aristotle, from Sydney and Russell, from Junius and Wilkes, down to Paine and Jefferson, men will ultimately seek that political form of government that throws the most efficient safeguards around the rights of persons and of property, and establishes the social order on foundations not to be shaken by every breath of popular commotion.

THE LAW OF CHANGE.

Now, these great objects of civil society have been obtained under very different and diverse forms of government. And what to-day would suit one people might not suit another, and might be altogether and wholly inapplicable to the same nation, in different stages of civilization and progress. Such is the law of change, and such, in fact, has been the history of our own government. Starting out with the political axiom "that governments were created by and for the benefit of the people," the first Union formed by us was purely voluntary, and unwritten. This voluntary and unwritten Union, held together by the fearful exigencies of the hour, was amply sufficient to enable the Continental Congress to maintain the struggle for independence, until its establishment amid the crowning glories of Yorktown. This great event, having removed the pressure that brought about the Union, the Continental Congress found itself at the head of a government wholly inapplicable to the then new order of things. This state of things necessitated a change, which resulted in our second form of Confederation. This the Articles of Confederation, with its thirteen singular nondescript, with its thirteen heads, of the snapping turtle order, and without either body or soul, had for its groundwork a written constitution, and was made perpetual in duration. A form of government which divided its sovereignty between thirteen independent States, leaving none for itself, was certain to result in endless bungling and inefficient service. This was the work of many men, and was the ingenuity of man ever devised by the genius of man. It fell ingloriously, in a shorter period of years than it had representative men, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." This brings us to the third crisis in our civil history, in which the Government was merged into a "more perfect union, as embodied in the Constitution of 1787.

DEMANDS OF PROGRESSIVE CIVILIZATION.

Now, we have always been told that this Constitution which we lived under for over seventy years, was the very embodiment and perfection of all human wisdom; that it was framed by the wisest men that ever lived, and that it at once constituted the most perfect form of government the world ever saw. And yet, it has utterly failed to subserve the purposes for which it was created, and, like its predecessors, it has "gone glimmering through the mist of things that were." And then, may I not ask, has there been forms of government passed so rapidly from the stage of active operation? Unquestionably it can only be from some radical defect and want of ability to meet the demands of a progressive civilization; otherwise we might deny the capacity of man for self-government. Ours is a democratic government; ultimate sovereignty resides with the people. Now, if these rapid changes have been made from mere fickleness and want of proper consideration, then we prove that man is incapable of self-government—a proposition that I do not hold in any sense whatever.

INDIVISIBILITY OF SOVEREIGNTY.

We must then look to other and higher causes than these latter, for a proper solution of this great question. And if in its investigation I shall come in conflict with the pride of previously conceived opinions or the traditional prejudices of others, I can only regret it, but must not suppress the truth, as I conceive it to be. It has already been stated that these changes in government could have originated from no other causes than from some radical defect and want of ability on the part of government to meet the demands of a progressive civilization. Then, in what did this defect and want of ability consist? I answer unhesitatingly that it consisted in that *division* of sovereignty which the Constitution left unadjusted and undefined between the *States* and the *Federal Government*. Here was to be found the great fundamental defect in our former system. And from this prolific source of evil may be traced all our difficulties and all our misfortunes. Him who will examine carefully our history, from the beginning of that great conflict which ended in the subjugation and ruin of our own section, will find that this pestiferous spirit of evil had thrust itself into every department of government, sowing the seeds of discord, distrust and disturbance. Nor need we be surprised at this, for there is no axiom in politics, no principle in governmental science more fundamental and demonstrable than that sovereignty is *indivisible*, and that it must reside somewhere in the State as a unit. The success of all Governments, ancient and modern, have been predicated upon this great fact. What is it that has made the old Mother country—England—the pride and boast of the nineteenth century? Unquestionably it was the steady recognition under all her revolutions, miracles and reforms of this great fundamental truth, and from it has she derived that character of unity, vigor, competency and concentrated strength, which, in the splendid march of empire, has enabled her polity to subdue kingdoms, found dynasties, stand at the head of the world's civilization, control the opinions of enlightened christendom, plant the banner of liberalism and constitutional freedom on the battlements of despotic power, and make the sun in its course around the earth, and fill the whole world with one uninterrupted strain of martial music.

To one unacquainted with the history of our country it might appear almost incredible that men so astute as our ancestors unquestionably were, should have overlooked a principle of unity so apparent, and so indispensible to the life of the nation, as the one under consideration. But it must be recollected that governments are not built alone upon paper constitutions, or declared by mere acclamation; that time must come in the appointed course of nature and follow the path of precedent conditions.

We have seen the utter failure of our second form of government, as it appeared under the articles of confederation. This was due, doubtless, to the unwillingness on the part of the States to yield any part of their sovereignty to the General Government for the common good. Now the same feeling of distrust and jealousy operated largely into the convention that framed the Constitution of '87; and, notwithstanding the fine-spun eulogies we have all heard so often pronounced upon that famous instrument—its nice checks and balances, its nice equipoise of powers between sovereign States and sovereign Government, and all that—yet I doubt not that if the truth could be known, there was not a single individual member of that Constitution who approved the Constitution in all of its parts. The fact is, gentlemen, it was but a mere compromise between opposing sections and conflicting powers of State and Federal jurisdiction, the best that could have been made at the time, it may be, but suited to no one. Mr. Jefferson said that General Washington had no confidence in it; and time has vindicated the wisdom of the great patriot.

DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

Then the question naturally comes up, why was it that the States so pertinaciously refused to cloth the National Government with the supreme sovereignty of the people? There can be but one answer to this question—it was because they intended, from the first, to break up the government if the concern did not suit them by withdrawing from it at their pleasure. No one acquainted with facts can doubt this. Virginia and New York asserted the right at the time they accepted the Constitution. As early as 1814, feeling the pressure of the war then being waged against Great Britain, New England, in convention assembled at Hartford, boldly claimed the doctrine of secession, and would have probably carried it into practical effect had it not been for the sudden closing of the war. Georgia, during the administration of the younger Adams, defiantly and successfully resisted the Federal Government in her Indian policy. South Carolina, in the days of Jackson, in solemn convention assembled declared the laws of Congress *null* and *void*. But it was reserved to us, in our day and time, to carry into effect these fatal errors, and by so doing inaugurate a war the most gigantic the world has ever seen—whether considered in point of numbers, immensity of resources, splendor of military genius, or devotion, endurance, and bravery on the part of the private soldier.

ULTIMATE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Now, we all know the result of that war, but we are not all agreed in regard to its ultimate effects. To me there is a silver lining to the cloud. And strange as the assertion may seem to some of you, I give it to-day, as my deliberate opinion, that in many respects, we have a better government under the new order of things than we ever had before. Under the old constitution, as I may now properly designate it, the exactions of the States, both North and South, knew no bounds. It was the perpetual source of strifes, contentions, and bickerings throughout all our history—and like the armed men that sprang to life by the sowing of the dragons teeth by Cadmus, it knew no abatement until death closed the scene. The best interest of the country, the rights of the citizen, and every high and patriotic consideration were subordinated to this fell spirit. During the last war with Great Britian the flag of the nation was made to trail in the dust at the bidding of this insatiate monster, and the then President of the United States, the illustrious Madison, was compelled to conclude an ignominous treaty with that haughty power, to save his own country from dismemberment; and now, before our eyes, are living in ruins one-third of the States, and yet men cling to these old forms as the very acme of perfection in government.

STABILITY OF GOVERNMENT.

Now, government to be valuable must be stable—possessing not only the ability to protect itself against internal foes, but the power to guard against and regulate internal disturbances, thereby protecting the citizen in his rights of person and property. Without this government is a failure. Now, I can a government like our former one, where part of its sovereignty was lodged with the States and part with the Federal government, ever accomplish this end? I answer emphatically no; and appeal not only to the history of all other governments, but to the history of our own, for the truth of the assertion. But the war has changed all this and now, instead of jarring elements of strife and discord between States and sections, and between government and States, the National Government stands out in bold relief, as the supreme embodiment of the nation's sovereignty—a stable form of government the world has yet seen. This is the silver lining to the cloud, which is soon to dispel the long, long night of darkness and suffering, and lift the Southern people to a higher state of civilization and prosperity than they have ever yet attained.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, it then becomes our highest duty as Mississippians to avail ourselves of the first opportunity of restoring our beloved State to its proper relations with the Federal Government. The State once more in the Union, and our government fully organized, and the laws again administered by men who have at heart the interest of the country and the peace and good order of society, we should all breathe freer and our energies quickened; sleeping capital invested; industry stimulated. In short the mere work of reconstruction would immediately inaugurate a marked improvement in every department and pursuit of life.

EVIL OF SLAVERY.

Among the notable results of the war not the least in value may be counted the lifting of that deadly inherited incubus, which had been so long weighing down the strength, wearing out the energies, and exhausting the resources of the whole country—I mean, that miserable substitute for a labor system—African Slavery. Certainly, in no part of the globe was there ever such natural advantages enjoyed as was vouchsafed to us in this lovely clime of ours. The exceeding richness of the soil, the entire monopoly of the productions of the great staples of trade and commerce; the great variety of fruits and flowers, the mild and salubrious climate, the soft magic of streamlet and hill, and the Eden-like spirit of repose and romance that veils the land of the South, make up a picture of realizations, hardly inferior to the fabled famed gardens of Alcinous, or to the golden orchards of Hesperides; and constitute ours, at once the most desirable spot on the green earth. Now, to this land of such surpassing loveliness, millions of intelligent people from every civilized nation under the sun, would have long since sought homes; and we would have been today, had it not been for this fatal curse, the wealthiest, the happiest, and the most prosperous people on the face of the globe.

Under the old order of things, gentlemen, you could not have succeeded in your present proposed enterprise. It has often been tried, and almost always resulted in failure, for the very substantial reason—the want of local patronage. In those times, one man to occupy two or three sections of land. One of my adjoining neighbors occupied five, and I know one man in Mississippi who owned one hundred. Now, these men did not want your school. They had no use for a local schoolhouse—their children were taught by a private teacher—mostly from the North. When their sons became old enough they were sent to Princeton, Harvard, or Yale, and the daughters to some fashionable French boarding school in Philadelphia or New York. Nor did these gentlemen want the intelligent mechanic, the honest laboring man, or the fair-dealing country merchant who was willing to work for small profits. He had no use for any of these classes—which constitute, indeed, the bone and sinew of every thriving community. If he wanted a fine carriage or buggy, he either sent to Cincinnati or Newark; if he wanted a carpenter, blacksmith or wheelwright, he bought him; if he wanted a bill of goods, he ordered from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis or New York; and thus it was that the country was stripped of its intelligent, educated labor, and that vast crowd, "the toiling millions," were as effectually kept out as if we had been surrounded by a wall of fire reaching to the skies. Under such a state of things there was no necessity for high schools, for the few children scattered here and there over the country were either too rich or too poor to attend them.

RESTORATION AND PROGRESS.

But all this too has changed. Let the State be restored to the Union and you will find that it will be but a few years before your hill-tops are again waving with golden grain, your rich valleys whitening under the snowy fleece of your great staple, and all nature animated with the sound of the blacksmith's hammer, and the clatter of the machine shop, and the roar of the cotton mill. This is the inevitable law of demand and supply. Labor seeks ever the demand is. It never came here before because there was no demand; now that there is a demand, it will come as certain as effect follows cause—we need have no fears upon that subject. And these, too, are the men to build up not only your waste places, but your lodges, your school-houses, your churches, and every other great interest of the community, and are exactly the sort of men that I desire to see in our midst. If a man be rich, he may live as he pleases. If poor, he must work. Now, I love a laboring man—I love that man who can lift himself above the frowns of fortune, by his own honest labor; it is with pride that I look upon him; it is manly, independent, honest face. I clasp his hardy, sunburnt hand with absolute affection; he is the man after my own heart, and deserves as much credit, in his sphere, as any one else. Then, with this great future opening up before us, all must see that this move is in the right direction. Listen not to croakers; they will tell you that everything is going to ruin; they always say that; they always have said it, and they are everywhere. Dr. Franklin found them in Philadelphia. When he went to that great city—then but a village—he found them there, and since, in every thriving community. Indeed, I remember, some time before the first enfranchise law, but who were deprived of the right of voting by the second enfranchise law and by executive proclamations should be admitted to vote. This admitted 40,000 votes, that had been heretofore kept out. As for the charges that the election was carried on by appointing corrupt registrars, they are absurd. I appointed the best men I could find. Indeed, I removed registrars in Wilson and several other counties, whom I knew to be strong advocates of my election, because they refused to issue certificates according to law, as fixed by the Supreme Court decision. Among others I removed a registrar whom I found selling certificates to whites and blacks alike for twenty-five cents apiece. Was the removal of such a man a "fraud?" Why, all the charges of fraud in the world cannot change the actual result of the election. In the Calf-Killer district, where Stokes fought his only battle during the war, and got whipped at that, he didn't get a single vote. He was beaten in his own county. In his own Senatorial district, in fact, beaten in every Congressional district. In his own district, Brooks, the "restrictive" candidate, got three hundred and fifty votes less than Thornberg, the Radical candidate in 1867. Can Stokes charge that to the registration decision which admitted so many additional votes?

Reporter—What do you think, Governor, about what the "restrictive" party say concerning Governor Brownlow; about his having made a political somersault?

Senter—Political somersault! I tell you Mr. Brownlow is to-day as strong, as ardent and as unflinching a Republican as he ever was. In what has he changed? He is an enthusiastic Grant and administration man, and that's just what I am myself. Somersault, indeed! Why Brownlow is the youngest man of his age—if I may be permitted a seeming paradox—in the United States. He is a true, progressive Republican. Probably you remember the fact that he intimated in his message to the Legislature, in 1867, that the time would come when the franchise would have to be extended—that trust the State in the hands of men who had been connected with the rebellion—when, in fact, they had become loyal. At the late election he felt that that time had come, and he advocated the extension of the franchise. Was that making a political somersault? Stokes alleges that one of Brownlow's reasons for "going over" to our side was that he had three sons in State positions, well salaried, and he didn't want them to lose their places. The fact is, he has only one son in the said service of the State, and that son was given his position at my urgent demands, simply because he had worked so hard for the Republican party in this State, without reward, that I thought he ought to get something.

Reporter—Do you think that the new Legislature will disfranchise the negroes?

Senter—It will not even touch upon that subject. It will do nothing that the Republican party can call revolutionary; nor will it do aught that will injure vital interests of the State as they at present exist. The white people feel kindly toward the negroes, and Stokes did not speak truly when he said that they were beginning to persecute the blacks as of old. As for his talking about having the election multified by the Federal Government, that is all buncombe. The election is a fixed fact. It was as fair a one as ever was held in any State, and the General Government would have no more right to nullify it than it would to nullify an election in Massachusetts. The "restriction outrages and murders by "rebels" have become frequent, which is another falsehood. But two men have been killed in the State since the election, and they were men that voted for me, and they were killed while wrangling about politics by Stokes men, one of the murderers having been at one time an officer in his regiment.

Reporter—What about the Senatorial question, Governor? Do you think Andrew Johnson will win?

Senter—That question is rather mixed, so I cannot say anything positive about it.

Reporter—And that question of the finances—the repudiation of the new State bonds?

Senter—All I can say about that is, that that bond question is yet unsettled. The question of repudiation never came up in the election campaign and was never broached by either party; but I know that there are men in various parts of the State who wield very great influence among the people and who are advocating the repudiation of the new bonds.

The President has been severely censured by the Davis party in Texas for continuing in command of that Department Major General J. J. Reynolds, who, they assert, is in full accord with the Hamilton wing, and expects to be sustained by it as a candidate for Senator.

A New Bedford lady bought a pair of white silk gloves, to be returned in case they did not suit. They were returned as not suiting, when it was discovered that they had been used to decorate the hands of a corpse, and removed after the friends had wept over it and before the lid of the coffin was screwed down.

MEDICAL.

HOW ARE YOU?

Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters. Its body is pure Bourbon Whisky. It cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion. It gives immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians. It is used by the ministry. It should be kept in every household.

BETTER,

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Poke is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every Kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

THANK YOU,

Edward Wilder's Compound extract of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh of every description. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthisic, it gives immediate comfort and relief. In Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, or Cough, this medicine has no equal, and has never been known to fail to give instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

SINCE TAKING

Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic cures and eradicates from the system Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb-Ague, and every type and variety of malarial fever or affection. The blood becomes thin and porous produces these diseases. This medicine contains iron to thicken and bring up the blood, and hence eradicates the disease entirely from the system, which no other medicine now made does.

Edward Wilder's

Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup should be used in all cases of Worms. It is perfectly harmless in its nature. It is a pure syrup of that children will readily eat. It is never failing in its effect, and will relieve your little ones of worms at once, and without the aid of any other medicine.

Unrivaled Medicines.

Edward Wilder's Family Pills cures Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be infallible as a cure. In all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases they cannot be excelled, and should always be used in connection with Edward Wilder's other medicines.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanac for 1870.

For sale in Memp is by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

G. W. Jones & Co.

Also, all Druggists. aug31dw

For Sale.

My tract of land, lying in the northern part of Marshall county, Mississippi, containing

632 Acres,

more or less, about two miles from Holly Springs, on the plank road to Salem. Said land is in a high state of cultivation, and is very well improved, having on it a good dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with all necessary outbuildings, and a good orchard of choice fruit. Also, a good gin house, capable of ginning two bales per day. Also, a good cotton screw. Also, a good stable, with stalls for ten horses. Also, a good corn crib, capable of holding 1,000 bushels of corn. Also, a good negro house, containing four rooms. Also, a good blacksmith shop, with all the necessary tools for doing the work of the farm. Also, a good carpenter shop, with all the necessary tools for doing the work of the farm. Also, a good cotton house, capable of holding 100 bales of cotton

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 263 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 286 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 152 Main, and M. Ross, 87 Main street. aug20

BOARD.

BOARDING—Large and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 139 Madison street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. aug29

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Frame Residence on Poplar street. Apply to H. B. JOINER, aug29 No. 24 Monroe street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage House. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The large and commodious Store-house, No. 199 Main street. Fixtures for dry goods complete. Apply to Wm. D. Stephens, 21 Madison street. aug27

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

REWARD.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me.
aug17 P. FITZPATRICK.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN—On Saturday night, 28th instant, a Dark Bay Mare (nearly black), about 8 years old, pony built, long mane, short switch tail, nose white and white streak up to eyes, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the undersigned.
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
aug31 No. 60 Pontotoc street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A young man of gentlemanly address and good habits. An experienced salesman preferred. Apply to F. J. Morse, at No. 256 Second street.

WANTED—A situation in a Cotton or Commission House, by a first-class accountant. Best references given. Address J., care Avalanche. aug28

WANTED—A good gardener can find a situation by applying to the undersigned. Recommendation required.
MATT. MONAGHAN,
aug25 No. 5, Foot of Jefferson street.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS.,
aug11 15 Union street.

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy26

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. ja7

TUESDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 31, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 30, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,394 86

PEACE is bringing to our country, once more, the blessings of prosperity, and rich harvests are re-awakening inspiring hopes, and the future is smiling upon us with bright promises. How, under these reviving auspices, is the load of debt, which war has fixed upon us proceeding, and what progress, if any, is making toward its reduction and final extinguishment? These are questions of interest to every citizen, but the shape in which official reports respecting it are made, though usually plain to the initiated are very commonly as impenetrable to the multitude as if they were given with all the symbols of the calculus. We will endeavor to state the amount of a mass of figures lying before us, in a way that can be comprehended without difficulty, for it is important that every citizen should have some tangible idea upon a subject that has a personal, as well as a national interest. If, while the European Governments, including England herself, are at a dead lock with their national debts, the United States can proceed in a regular course of liquidation, it will be another laurel added to our National reputation, and one of the brightest and most gratifying we can gain. The 1st of September, 1865, found us owing a net sum of $2,757,689,571. This amount included $830,000,000 of seven-thirty notes, due at intervals extending to July, 1868, and $217,024,160 compound notes, altogether composing a floating debt of $1,047,024,160. The greenback circulation at that date was $433,160,569. In five months from that time, February 1, 1866, the debt was reduced to $2,716,898,152; $37,000,000 compound notes had been withdrawn, or funded; and the greenback circulation been reduced by nearly $10,000,000. In another month, March 1st, the debt was reduced to $2,711,850,000, and in seven more months, October 1st, to $2,573,335,942. The seven-thirties out had, at the same time, been reduced to $743,996,050, the compound interests to $155,512,140, and the greenbacks to $399,165,292. In one year from that time, October 1, 1867, the debt—not deducting the cash in the treasury—had been brought down to two billions four hundred and ninety-five millions two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars; seven-thirty notes to $365,489,100; compound interests to $78,839,580; and greenbacks to $361,164,844. This was a decrease in one year of nearly eighty millions; over four hundred and fifty-five millions of floating debt had been paid or funded; and the paper currency had been curtailed of thirty-eight million dollars. By November 1, the debt was down to $2,491,504,450. This was going a little too fast, however, for in March, 1868, the debt had gone up to $2,519,829,622, but on the other hand eight millions more greenbacks had been withdrawn and nearly two hundred millions floating debt funded. The increase continued, and in October, 1868, the amount of the debt was $2,534,643,718, but there had been a further reduction of the currency, and the seven-thirty and compound interest notes had been funded. During the year the contraction of the currency amounted to $5,143,771, leaving 356,021,073 in circulation, against $433,160,569 in September, 1865. During October the debt continued to decrease, but in November it swelled again, and McCULLOCH's policy of reducing the greenback currency was abandoned. By March 1, 1869, the debt had got up to $2,544,336,904, against $2,491,504,450 on November 1, 1867, but this increase included $53,937,000 bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company. Notwithstanding the increase, however, and the addition of the Pacific railway bonds, there was a total decrease of the debt of over $213,350,000, as shown in the following table:

	August 31, 1865.	March 1, 1869.
Old Bonds	$45,437,000	$27,022,000
War Debt	2,710,994,571	2,463,377,904
Total debt	2,756,431,571	2,490,399,904
Pacific Road Bonds	1,258,000	53,937,000
	$2,757,689,571	$2,544,336,904

Setting aside the Pacific railway bonds as a secured loan, and subtracting the new amount of "accrued interest," $38,718,032, the actual debt on the first of the present month, August, 1869, was $2,447,[illegible],214, a reduction since the low point of November, 1867, of $43,656,236. As last year was the first year of recuperation since the war, and as a system of taxation had to be devised, and the arts of collecting it mainly learned, we may look with confidence to the existence of full power in the nation to deal with its debt in the future, when it could accomplish so much when laboring under the exhaustion and discouragement of a war, the expense of which has not only to be paid, but the devastation and loss to be borne by the country.

PARAGRAPHS have been "running the rounds" of the newspapers several weeks, to the effect that the astronomers have, for some years past, stated that this year a comet of extraordinary size would appear, and appear in a line crossing the earth's orbit, at the very period when the earth would be in that portion of her annual pathway round the sun, so that a collision was certain. So vast was to be the dimensions of this visitor, that the shock of its dashing against our world in space would be probably awful beyond contemplation. At all events the same comet has proved a mischievous visitor on previous occasions. In Greece and Rome fearful wars had signalized his direful visits, and in Persia sickness and contagion spread the horrors of the pestilence over the land, and death marched conquerer over thousands of victims. A comet that has so much vim in it as this, is certainly too important a body to be so nearly on a visit to our globe without being heralded by due announcement and awaited with respectful awe. But, except in the kind of paragraphs mentioned above, the approach of this sublime and powerful object has not yet been made known to the public through the scientific publications, nor has the comet even condescended, up to this time, to show his tail, or "shake in fearful might his horrid hair." This want of attention on his part is an ill-compliment to the paragraphs we allude to, which assure their readers that "it may be seen by the naked eye in the northern part of the heavens." "The northern part of the heavens" is a rather indefinite expression. "Scientific men" usually mention the right incursion and declination of such bodies when observed, or at all events the constellation in which they appear, and near what large star. As the accounts state the time of appearance to be between eleven o'clock and midnight, we know, of course, that it should be near the horizon, east of north, and beyond the circle of "perpetual appartion" of which the north pole star is the center. In vain have we watched this part of the heavens; the comet that is "several times larger than the earth" has not shown himself, nor has it "grown brighter and brighter as it approaches the earth." We must acknowledge, however, that we have conversed with persons who have seen the comet, and they caught sight of him just as he was without his tail. As these comet-seers find him shining not far from "the seven stars," or PLEIADES, it is evident that the planet JUPITER—which is visible in the east at eleven o'clock at night, and which is in the constellation TAURUS at the present time, not far from the PLEIADES—is the star that has been mistaken for the grand presager of wars and pestilence. Last night JUPITER and the moon were near each other in conjunction, and this evening the planet so many have mistaken for a comet will rise a little before the moon, which will be up by midnight. The clear and brilliant light of JUPITER would never be mistaken, by one who was acquainted with the indistinct and hazy beam of a comet, for one of the latter class of bodies. We believe the world is generally wise enough to give up the notion that the appearance of a comet has any influence on wars or pestilence, but many believe the stranger whom, they are assured, "can be seen any clear night with the naked eye," is the cause of the very warm weather we have recently endured. This idea is a mistaken one; a comet has not matter enough in its composition to raise our temperature. A comet is a mere collection of matter in a gaseous condition, so rare that the stars, which would be hidden from view by a very slight cloud, can be seen through them. The earth would pass through, or impel from its course, the poor vaporous show, without danger or inconvenience to itself, just as our steamboats pass through banks of fog much more formidable and substantial than comets are. Comets make a grand appearance as they stream with rapid course along the sky, but the mere clouds the balloonist enters and passes through with ease, are tinted with the most glorious hues, and look as solid as the ever enduring mountains. How slight and unsubstantial comets are, is shown by the fact that a comet appeared in 1770 which revolved in a path that would have brought it back to the same spot every five years, but on leaving this portion of its orbit it got entangled among the satellites of JUPITER, was thrown completely out of its orbit, and has not been seen since. The moons of JUPITER *suffered no derangement* from the presence of the comet among them, but have ever since pursued their paths as before. Another proof of the incapacity of a comet to inflict injury by collision is furnished by the comet called BIELA's comet, which was seen in 1772, 1789, 1795, and so on, and was particularly painted out by BIELA in 1826. In 1832 some shuddering was experienced by those who had not got over the old time terror of comets, from that comet crossing the orbit of the earth at a point where, if it had been there one month later, the earth would have driven completely through it. The poor thing got into some difficulty of the kind afterwards, for on its visit, in 1846, it was found to be *divided into two*, each part going on its own independent course. Some of the readers of the AVALANCHE, however, will wish to know what led to the statement being made that a comet was expected. We presume that those who have published the paragraphs alluded to, were aware that for some years past astronomers have been expecting the immense comet of 1556 to make its reappearance. It is generally spoken of as CHARLES the Fifth; that monarch having been frightened by it into resigning his scepter and becoming a monk. What we have stated above shows how easily a comet may be diverted from its path, or delayed, or even split in two—so as the time is now gone by when the comet we mention should have arrived—if it had retained its former path and rate of traveling—it may never be seen again. It is known that comets decrease in bulk, owing to their slight gravity, and their matter probably become dissipated in space. It has lately been ascertained that some, at least, of the comets follow the same track as the meteors or "falling stars," which occasionally astonish us by their visits. Our space, however, forbids our entering upon this very interesting and suggestive part of the subject.

LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

The Crops in Crittenden County—Colored Schools—Views of a Southerner on the Education of the Negro Race—The Example of Tennessee in Politics.

SCANLAN'S LANDING,
CRITTENDEN CO., ARK., August 28.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I was thinking a brief missive of intelligence from this portion of our "Sunny South" would be acceptable to you and many of the numerous readers of your goodly and wide extended paper. I will endeavor only to entertain them with facts as to the condition of crops, etc., in this, my feeble attempt at communicating with the public at large of this section. The crops here are good, both corn and cotton. There is much need of rain here as elsewhere, as from statements received abroad in other sections. The heat seems to do the crops more serious damage than the want of rain, which is so excessive that it is almost unendurable by any one or anything. The corn is suffering most. In fact much of the corn here is past remedy; but King Cotton, who raised its royal head so proudly and defiantly a few weeks ago, disdaining any longer to cope with General Green, in the ascendency for landed possessions, has begun to droop, and looks rather worsted in consequence of an attack by another more oppressive and obdurate enemy—the blight—whose legions be heat. It certainly looks plausible for me to assert that it seems as though the South has many more and worse enemies to contend with than those of the North in her struggle to gain at least a firm national and financial basis for her future success of glory and greatness. At least, the steady farmer thinks so, and perhaps justly. Cotton here has begun to open, and planters begin now to prepare for the gathering of the great staple. The lack of hands is felt here as elsewhere, and this season there is no better portion of country to which hands might wish to come and do well. I judge that Major Scanlan, Messrs. Patton & Bro. and Mr. McNeille, all neighbors, who have large, fine crops would hire and pay well all hands who are desirous of work the greenbacks, for they have plenty of such "trash" to dispose of in lieu for cotton picked. The colored people here have another great and useful advantage, that of a good school, and Major Scanlan and his neighbors speak of erecting soon a large and commodious school-house and church for the colored people, and allowing them many civil privileges not allowed in but few, if any, sections. Major Scanlan is certainly a gentleman and a scholar, and such is known of him, and by all he is considered one of our best and most useful citizen. None come to him wanting work but that they get it. If naked he clothes them; hungry he feeds them. He is school director for this district, and in the slack condition of the school arrangements of the school *concerns* of this State he hired a teacher and pays him out of his own personal funds; has established the school on his own farm, and if most of our large planters throughout the South would follow the Major's example, and hire our Southern boys to teach them—the colored children—they would be surprised at the result. I am the teacher here; am a Southern man, reared as delicately as any of our boys, under the influence of prejudice against the negro; having within me the same sensitive, chivalric feeling of the principles of honor, etc., and have had a great deal to overcome to conquer such, but have thus far succeeded, and have my school under good headway. The children seem anxious to learn, and progress rapidly. Major Scanlan has certainly laid a great and good example for our country's future good, if her people will only follow it, and abide better consequences therefrom.

It seems as though the world was in "topsy-turvy" about the comet now to be seen at night until after sunrise. Can see no comments of the papers concerning it. The ignorant and superstitious will receive it as an omen of evil, or the end of *Mater Terra*, while the learned and scientific will have fine chances for speculation and experiments of their greater genius. Some seem to think it has something to do with the present drought. I suppose, like many, that at no time of the world has the wickedness of its people been greater than now; and should God, in his mercy, pronounce our awful doom in such a visitation, woe! woe! unto many millions of poor souls to make their life in perdition; but God forbid, and let us hope for the better. Tennessee is certainly lucky. Wonder if Ben Butler ever stole the spoon she was born with in her mouth? Guess not. Let us all do as Tennessee. If the glorious, hospitable and philanthropic people of Uncle Sam's domains wants many more such aims (Ames) to their hideous and hellish intents toward the South as Mississippi has now, what will become of us, and the "comet," unless we, like her attempt at least to make an effective, sure and destructive dent (Dent) to all the Radical efforts of change! Bully for Mississippi! Bully for Dent, if he will only make a big hole through their infernal Ship of State, that is now bearing her down the tide of destruction. U. S. G. is certainly an unsafe guide for Uncle Sam. None speak well of him. The negroes can't hear of him, and they think he aims to trick them as Johnson did, as they say.

G. H. M.

Letter from Colonel Green Clay, Bolivar County, Mississippi.

EDITOR GRENADA SENTINEL—*Dear Sir:* When, as an eligible and available candidate, I decided, at the solicitation of friends, to make the race for Congress in our district, the Conservative Republican movement was in its incipient state. At that time there was entertained little hope of good results from it. There seemed a glaring inconsistency in the attempt to identify the Administration at Washington with opposition to the work of its own hand in this State, and a servile compact would command no respect from a proud people. But when the leaders of the movement turned their backs on Washington, and appealed to the intelligence of the State in the exercise of its remaining liberties, to throw off a military rule which had trampled under foot every principle of Republican government, every sentiment of justice and decency—in fine, committed every act which defines a despotism—they exchanged the precarious life of administrative favor for the vitality of principles, and becoming the advocates of human nature, deserve the good will of all honorable men. It is a lamentable fact that the great mass of citizens who will only move in this election to vote the less of two evils, will have no active part in the choice of their candidates. The claims of those who have been elevated to positions of favor and influence by the arbitrary hand of power, must, I suppose, be paramount. Yet, I would fain believe the pride of freedom still has a home in the breasts of Mississippians.

With these considerations, and in deference to the views of the distinguished signers of the Conservative Address, I withdraw my name from the consideration of the voters of the Second District, hoping the National Union Republican Convention, which meets at Jackson on the 8th proximo, will put forward a candidate acceptable to the people.

Thanking you for the flattering terms in which you announced my candidacy, I remain, yours truly,

August 26, 1869. GREEN CLAY.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NASHVILLE.

Renewal of the Troubles in Rutherford—Indignation Meeting of Colored Citizens—A Forger Arrested—Great Excitement at Smyrna.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, August 30—10 p.m.—Considerable excitement prevails here with regard to the troubles in Rutherford county, where several negroes have recently been whipped by masked men at Smyrna and elsewhere. The negroes went to the poles armed, on election day, and were very turbulent in their conduct. This gave rise to a state of feeling between the whites and blacks which has been growing worse daily, and threatens to provoke a serious outbreak.

Saturday night cotton gins and barns were burned by the negroes in different parts of the county.

At least fifty negroes have already reached Nashville, bringing highly exaggerated accounts of the disturbances. This afternoon a largely attended indignation meeting of colored men of the city was held, and very intemperate language used. There was at first a disposition to disperse the assemblage, but better counsels prevailed.

It is supposed that the demonstration was gotten up by Stokes' supporters, who wish to produce the impression at Washington that the lives of loyalists are not safe under the Senter regime.

A young man from Huntsville, named Turney, was arrested to-day for attempting to pass forged checks on the Third and Fourth National Banks of this city.

Governor Senter will return Saturday.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, August 30.—The weather is more moderate, with rains yesterday and to-day.

Nearly one hundred negroes have come to this place from the neighborhood of Smyrna, Rutherford county, and report that they have been driven away from home by bands of lawless white men. These negroes have been working on shares with planters, and they, as well as the planters, will loose heavily if they are not protected in securing the crop. A well known planter from that neighborhood, who makes about three hundred bales of cotton, has been threatened by the regulators, and was here to-day to see what can be done to protect himself and the negroes in his employ. Bands of lawless white men are operating also in Sumner county, visiting negro cabins, taking the negroes out and whipping them. The men engaged in this business are wholly irresponsible—will not work themselves, and desire to prevent others from enjoying the fruits of their labors. Governor Senter's proclamation warning them may have some effect, but it is probable that the planters will have to form combinations for self-protection.

JACKSON, MISS.

Military Outrages Exposed.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

JACKSON, MISS, August 30.—The following affidavit has been filed by J. R. Highgate, a colored man of Syracuse, New York:

"On Friday last I was decoyed to the headquarters of the Commander of the Post at Brandon, Mississippi, and there interrogated by Lieutenant Rosencrantz, Commander of the Post, as to the truth of having made an assertion that one Carliss Ames, Sheriff of Rankin county, was a thief, and ought to be in the penitentiary. Ames was at the time in military custody for larceny. I replied that I had made the remark. Rosencrantz then ordered me to be placed on a barrel, and kept there for seven consecutive hours, breakfast and dinner being denied me, and upon remonstrating I was bucked and gagged for twenty or more minutes, the gag hurting my mouth severely."

WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting—Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The President will return to-morrow, when a Cabinet meeting will be held. All the members are expected, except Hoare, Boutwell and Robeson.

Secretary Rawlings was at his office to-day.

NEW YORK.

Grant's Movements—Freight Rates Increased—Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Slightly increased rates of freight have been adopted by the Erie and New York Central routes, viz: To Chicago, 43c; Cincinnati, 40c; Louisville, 55c, and St. Louis 58c, all rail.

The skirt and shawl factory of Wm. Hoffman, in West Chester county, employing three hundred hands, was burned yesterday. Loss, $60,000. Insured for $60,000.

ST. LOUIS.

An Express Robber Caught.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Jacob M. Bear, United States Express agent, and telegraph operator at Maconsville, Nebraska, absconded on the night of the 27th instant, with $12,000 belonging to the express company. Bear is the same man who was shot and robbed of a considerable sum of express money at Brownsville last October, and his last act has given rise to the suspicion that he shot and robbed himself on that occasion the express company offers $1000 for his capture and delivery, and $1000 for the recovery of the money.

HAVANA.

Progress of the War in Cuba.

HAVANA, August 30.—Letters from the jurisdiction of Calon state that the insurgents had left that quarter, going east, and taking with them all the slaves of the San Antonia estate. General Frilis, of Lagua La Grande, suppressed the insurgents at Ensecreka, Jada, and killed twelve of them.

A *Te Deum* is ordered to be sung in the churches of Puerto Principe for the disappearance of the cholera.

Captain Lercola, with one hundred men, has killed twelve rebels and taken thirteen prisoners near Cubitas.

The Diaro regrets its inability to send flattering notices regarding the suppression of the insurgents, but reiterates the statement that the Spaniards are in the ascendency in the Eastern and Central Departments.

BUFFALO.

Texas Cattle on the Rampage—Fatal Results.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 30.—About seven o'clock this morning about ninety head of Texas cattle landed from the International Ferry-boat, stampeded in every direction through the streets, goring and trampling everything in their way. One man was tossed into Niagra street Park, one woman was fatally gored, and a number of persons were more or less injured.

FOREIGN.

False Cotton Reports—The British Press on the Byron Scandal—Health of Napoleon—Massacre of Missionaries in China.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 30.—The *Times'* article on the Manchester Cotton Trade Reports says: "It is admitted that the returns of the sales of cotton at Liverpool were falsified every day last week, and the figures are really augmented to but little more than half those given to the public, and the result is something of a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns from Liverpool, and there is no disposition to do business either on the part of the seller or buyer."

The article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, by Harriet Stowe, on Lord and Lady Byron, creates considerable excitement. The *Telegraph* comments editorially on it and says: "Without further explanation, this fearful story cannot be accepted as true."

The *Post* says: "The question arises whether, in the absence of authority, this article can be received as Lady Byron's own statement."

Authentic details of the war in Paraguay have been received. No operations have been attempted by the allies against the forces of Lopez, nor have the Paraguayans offered any opposition to General Partena's march on Villa Rica. The chief position of Lopez, on the Cordilleras, commands such a view that no movement of the allies can pass unseen by him.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* reports that in a large village in Russia 1700 persons, members of a fanatical sect, have burned themselves to death.

CHINA.

HONG KONG (VIA LONDON), August 30.—The reports of the massacre of missionaries in the Province of Syectecung are confirmed. Two hundred are known to have been killed by the populace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 30.—The following is official: "The condition of the Emperor grows more and more satisfactory."

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Arrived: Leonidas. The river is falling; weather cool.

CAIRO, August 30.—Up: City of Cairo, three a.m. Down: Mohawk, five p.m. The river rose fourteen inches. The weather is cloudy and cool.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Arrived: Marble City. Departed: Belle St. Louis. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

Immense Excitement on the Thames—A Million Spectators—The Oxfords Win.

LONDON, August 27.—The excitement over the great international boat race has been intense. The banks of the Thames have been lined with spectators since an early hour this morning. The city has been almost deserted, and business quite neglected. Vehicles of all descriptions, bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors, and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the course, and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnet, Mortlake, etc., were thronged with pedestrians. The railroad companies found themselves almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers in waiting at the depots.

It is no exaggeration. to state that probably a million people witnessed the race. The Harvard crew won the toss for position and chose the Middlesex side, the outside of the river circle. Both boats started at 5:14—6½. The tide at the start was sluggish and a light southwest breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were the first to catch the water and took the lead, gaining rapidly upon their opponents, and making forty-five strokes per minute against the Oxford's forty. At Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the start, the Harvards led one-half a length; gaining headway, they increased their lead as they passed the Willows; their pace was subsequently slacked, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards were still three-quarters of a length ahead at Craven Point, three-quarters of a mile from the start. Oxford now went on with a steady drag; but the Americans rapidly increased their lead, and at Crab Tree, a mile and an eighth from the acqueduct, were a couple of lengths ahead. Beyond here the Harvards were taken wide, and the Oxfords quickened their speed, making a reduction in the gap at the Soap Works, a mile and a half from the start, to half a length.

The Harvards now pulled up with a magnificent burst to Hammersmith bridge—a mile and three quarters—but in shooting the bridge, lost the distance they had gained. Opposite the middle wall the Oxfords spurted, and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite the downs the boats were found to be too close together, and the Harvards gave way; and at Chiswick—two and a half miles—the boats were level. After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got even with them. The Oxfords gained rapidly at Chiswick, where it became clear that the pace apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race. From this point the Oxfords rapidly drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths; the Harvards rowing pluckily held them there for half a mile, when they fell astern, and the Oxfords, at thirty-eight strokes per minute, shot past Barnes' Bridge, three and five-eighths miles, three lengths ahead. Along Barnes' Beach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Mr. Loring, with the river water, thereby retarding their boat.

The Americans then tried to spurt, but found the effort ineffectual, and the Oxfords getting more of a lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up at the last few strokes and pulling up fresh. The Oxfords arrived at the ship at five o'clock thirty-six minutes and forty-seven seconds, making the four miles and a half in twenty-two minutes and forty and a half seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning landed at Barne's, just twenty-three minutes and thirteen seconds afterwards. The messenger was obliged to carry the dispatch three-quarters of a mile on horseback, part of the way through dense crowds, to the nearest telegraph office at Mort Lake, and the actual time of transmission was only twelve minutes.

Recent heavy rains in northern New Mexico insure fine crops, especially of oats and wheat.

On Saturday last Mrs. Ames, residing at Mound, Ogle county, Illinois, administered poison to herself and to her little girl. The child died in fifteen minutes, and Mrs. Ames in about ten hours. There had been some troubles in the family, particularly between Mrs. Ames and her husband, and she took this way to end them.

The Dickens Habeas Corpus Case.

Judge Foute, of the Municipal Court, rendered his decision on Saturday, in Chambers, in reference to the jurisdiction of the court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Colonel Thomas Dickens, now under indictment for the alleged murder of Wade H. Bolton. He commenced his elaborate opinion by referring to the antiquity and great importance of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and showed that it was intended for the protection of the citizen. At no time, perhaps, had its application been more frequently, or more imperatively demanded than at present. Under such circumstances the courts, and the Judges of courts would not be justified in denying the writ, merely to avoid labor or responsibility. His Honor gave it as his opinion that the question of jurisdiction could be maintained on more than one ground as follows:

1. Being Judge of a court of Common Law and criminal jurisdiction, the right to award the writ, hear it and determine it, might be claimed as inherent jurisdiction.

2. The Code expressly confined the jurisdiction on all Law and and Criminal courts, and the Municipal Court, being a court both of Law and Criminal jurisdiction, therefore the jurisdiction in this case followed.

3. Section 43 of the act establishing the Municipal Court, in express terms applies the general law, as contained in the code, to the Judge of the court by declaring, "that the Judge" thereof "shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and to hear and determine them."

The learned Judge contended that this was an express grant of jurisdiction. It was true that in section 43 of the Code other opinions were embraced, but they do not refer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, but to certain civil powers of the judges in chambers as to causes in his court, and the limitation upon the power of the judge to issue extraordinary process for other courts, and exercise the interchangeable powers conferred on judges and chancellors, had no application to the subject of *habeas corpus*.

Judge Foute therefore claimed jurisdiction in the case.

As the counsel for the State were not prepared to listen to proof, the further hearing of the case, with the evidence, was postponed till ten o'clock on Wednesday. It will therefore be necessary for all witnesses to be in attendance in the Circuit Court at ten o'clock on that morning as above referred to.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MAHLER—The friends and acquaintances of the late Frank A. Mahler, and his wife, Lizzie Mahler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their oldest daughter, Lena, from their residence, No. 12 Union street, this, Tuesday, morning, at 9 o'clock.

REWARD.

$50 Reward.

STOLEN from my residence, on the Randolph road, three miles north of Raleigh, on Friday evening, the 27th of August, two (2) Grey Mare Mules, mostly white; one, medium size, branded H. W. on the left shoulder (H. very dim); the other, above medium size. Also, one two horse Spring Wagon, from B. W. Pryor. Said wagon is considerably worn, and painted yellow.
The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the property to me, or a suitable reward will be paid on delivery of either.
THOMAS ETHERIDGE,
aug31 Near Raleigh, Tenn.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Tournament and Barbecue
—AT—
Galloway Station,
ON MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD,
ON SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1869.

FOR the convenience of those wishing to attend a special train will leave Memphis at 8½ o'clock a.m., and return at 5½ o'clock p.m. Fare, $1 25 for the Round Trip. aug31

SCHOOLS.

Florence Synodical Female College.

THIS Institution which has long enjoyed a very high reputation among the Female Colleges of the South, is situated at Florence, Alabama, which is admitted to be one of the most delightful and salubrious towns in the Southwest. It is very easy of access. A branch of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs from Tuscumbia to South Florence. Its President, Rev. Dr. WM. H. MITCHELL, is well known as one of the ablest teachers in the country.
Next Session will commence on the EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next. For further particulars apply to the President.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Sturdivant, Saunders & Co. has been dissolved, by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by John N. Sturdivant, who will settle all claims against the House, and collect all claims due the same.
JOHN N. STURDIVANT.
J. K. SANDERS.
aug31 PHILIP R. JONES.

NOTICES.

PRETTY WOMEN.

A COMPARATIVELY few Ladies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.
This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.
No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion who will invest seventy-five cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To Preserve and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

OUR 30TH YEAR IN MEMPHIS.

TRADERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 324 Front Street.

CONSIGNMENTS to us by river insured in our open policy. Orders promptly filled, and liberal cash advances on produce. A continual increase of our business is the best evidence of satisfaction given. aug21

B. S. JONES. W. N. BROWN.
JONES, BROWN & CO.,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
278 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

WE are indebted for past favors, and trust, with our increased facilities, to be able in all respects to give satisfaction to our customers. Liberal advances made on consignments, and orders filled at the best market rates. Regular commissions charged. Consignments by river and in store insured, unless otherwise instructed. Having our own storage the season, and thereby giving our personal attention to handling Cotton, we can assure correct weights. Consignments solicited.
aug21 JONES, BROWN & CO.

GROCERIES.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "Jo Davies" PORK, 250 bbls. WHISKY and 1000 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mascoutah, and we will sell it $1 lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug1 Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILLETT'S"
No. 37 Adams Street,
Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
ja21 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

FOR RENT.

Valuable Main Street Stand for Rent

WE will rent the elegant Storeroom, northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, now occupied by us, for one year from 1st of September, if timely application is made and sufficient inducement offered.
aug27 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

OYSTERS.

T. H. LEWIS. H. CHAMBERLAINE.
T. H. LEWIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
OYSTERS,
Chamberlaine's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
aug27

AUCTION SALES.

$10,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CAPS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Morning, August 31, 1869,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
Sale Positive—Terms Cash.
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Auctioneers,
aug27 Corner Second and Adams street.

ROOFING.

G. H. BECKER. HARVEY WHEELOCK.
BECKER & WHEELOCK,
Office and Warehouse, Exchange Street, between Front and the Docks, Memphis, Tennessee.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Roofing and Painting Materials.

WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the public and others to our
Excelsior Roofs.
We are now prepared to fill contracts for this popular Roof, at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS PER SQUARE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
This Roof is perfectly FIRE-PROOF, as was effectually demonstrated on the 28th of August, on Second street, in the presence of a large number of persons.
We will take contracts and put on any other kind of roofing that the builder may desire.
Excelsior Roofing Paint for Sale, at $35 per Bbl.
Paper Felting constantly on hand, and for sale at NORTHERN PRICES.
Tin Roofs painted at 75 cents per square.
Apply to or address
BECKER & WHEELOCK,
aug27 Exchange street, Memphis.

BANKS.

Union and Planters' Bank
OF MEMPHIS.
Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, - - $671,300
Sixty per cent. of the subscribed Capital Stock will be in cash at Commencement, and privilege retained of calling the balance within four months.

WILL open to do a General Banking Business, on
SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.
At No. 16 Madison street, until completion of their new building, at No. 11 Madison street.
Prompt attention given to collections and remittances.
New York Exchange now for sale.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. M. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. Rawlings, "
C. B. Church, "
John Johnson, "
G. W. Goyer, "
Wm. B. Greenlaw, "
W. B. Galbreath, "
Napoleon Hill, "
A. Vaccaro, "
Joseph Bruce, "
Z. N. Estes, "
M. L. Meacham, "
Wm. A. Williamson, of Somerville, "
Jas. A. Rogers, of Brownsville, "
Nathan Adams, of Stanton Depot, "

OFFICERS:
WM. M. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
W. A. WILLIAMSON, Vice-Pres't.
aug24 S. P. READ, Cashier.

MILLS.

AIKIN & DRUMMOND,
(Successors to Pearson, Aikin & Co.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sole Manufacturers of the Great Western Sugar Mills and Scantlin's Seamless Evaporators, Dexter Cider Mills, etc.
Liberal discount to dealers.
Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions.
aug29eod

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, President. HARRY COLEMAN, Vice-President.
Kentucky Rolling Mill Co
No. 291 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, ... KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE IRON TIES,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, ETC.
aug24

RAILROADS.

New Route North!
THE ST. LOUIS
IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Is now open for business from
COLUMBUS, KY., TO ST. LOUIS;
Making the QUICKEST, SAFEST and ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE
TO ST. LOUIS!
Passengers taking this Route AVOID ONE CHANGE OF CARS and a TEDIOUS RIVER TRANSFER of 20 MILES, and arrive in St. Louis
4½ HOURS In advance of any other Road.
Trains leave Columbus upon the arrival of trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
aug28 W. R. ALLEN, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

FLOUR.

Mauntel, Bulte & Co.,
Flour and Commission Merchants
No. 112 and 114 South Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SOLE Agents for the following well-known brands of Flour, which we sell at the lowest market rates:
Potters, Rolla Steam, Mascoutah Steam Griffiths, Highland Beauty, Saint Clair, Cantine, Campbell, Love & Co., Southern Star, Karch & Hall, Highland City, Centreville Star, St. Charles, Premium, Western Star, Shoal Creek, Urbana, Centreville, Etc.
aug19

OFFICIAL.

Public Schools.
OFFICE SUP'T BOARD OF EDUCATION,
August 21, 1869.

THE City Schools, both white and colored, will open on the first Monday (6th) of September next. I will attend at my office, No. 2 North-Court street, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on and after Tuesday, the 24th inst., until the schools open, to issue Tickets of Admission to the white schools. The hours of attendance at said office will be from 9 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 3 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m.
Non-residents of the city can send their children to the City Schools on payment of moderate tuition fees at the time of admission.
aug22 J. T. LEATH, Sup't.

GUNS, PISTOLS, ETC.

Tryons' Celebrated Sporting Rifles
For Sale by all Gun Dealers.
EDWARD K. TRYON, JR., & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers
Guns, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus.
Stores, 19 North-Sixth and 220 North-Second sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Illustrated Price List sent to Dealers, when solicited. aug28

PROFESSIONAL.

Z. N. ESTES. H. B. JACKSON.
ESTES & JACKSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nos. 15 and 17 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

P. M. MORGAN,
Late of John McLennan & Co.,
—WITH—
E. B. Webber & Bro.
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
280 Front Street, . . MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton solicited. Liberal Advances made on Consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the Lowest Market Rates.

A. A. CLARK. R. F. SMITH.
CLARK & SMITH,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS
PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 264 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal Advances on Consignments. aug26

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. B. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merchants,
No. 210 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us WE GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.
Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug7

R. EDWARDS CLARKE. HADDEUS S. ELY.
WILSON G. HARVEY.
CLARKE, ELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 302 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS : : : : TENNESSEE

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river insured unless otherwise instructed.
We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants,
No. 45 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI : : OHIO
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Eagle Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Auburn Cotton Mills, Auburn, N. Y.
Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, O.
Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.
Alberton Mills, Alberton, Md.
Delaware Manuf'g Co., Delaware, O.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" Osnaburgs; Cotton, Duck and Twills for Awnings and steamboat Covers; Awning Stripes; Braided and Chandler's Wick; Cotton Yarns and Batting.
"Delaware Flax Bagging."
Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK.
J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully return our sincere thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and again solicit their business and influence the incoming season.
Bagging, Ties or Rope furnished customers, and liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton or other produce sent to us for sale. Careful attention given to filling orders for any description of merchandise.
J. M. PATRICK & CO.
August 20, 1869. aug21

NOTICES.

Notice to Cotton Factors

IT is the desire of the Officers of the Shelby County Agricultural Society that premiums amounting to three thousand dollars ($3,000) be offered by the Cotton Factors of Memphis, for Cotton to be exhibited at the Shelby County Fair on the 25th of October next.
We, the undersigned, are willing to contribute to such premium, and respectfully request other Factors to call on the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Leon Trousdale, at his office, No. 27 Court Building, or W. C. McClure, at the Savings Bank of Memphis, and leave their names, with the amount they are willing to subscribe to such premium, by Friday, the 3d of September.
It is understood that no merchants but subscribers will be permitted to exhibit for these premiums.

Farrington & Howell,	Thos. H. Allen & Co.,
Partee & Harbert	Galbreath, Stewart & Co
Newton Ford & Co.,	Meacham & Treadwell,
Hill, Fontaine & Co.,	Jones, Brown & Co.,
D. H. Townsend,	Stratton, Goyer & Co.,
E. M. Apperson & Co.,	Toof, Phillips & Co.

P. S.—In accordance with the above notice, I am ready to receive the subscriptions of Cotton Factors, at my office or at the Savings Bank of Memphis.
LEON TROUSDALE,
aug28 Secretary.

NOTICE
—TO THE—
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
I have just completed a New
Horse Ferry Boat
At this place, capable of serving the traveling public with safety and speed.
My boat will be always on hand for the purpose of transporting the traveling community across the Arkansas river.
I tender my thanks for past favors, and will strive to merit a continuance of the same.
THEO. W. CLEGG, Ferryman,
Pine Bluff, Ark., July 26, 1869. aug22

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 69 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. Q. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.
Ledger copy. aug13

Distillery for Sale
In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallons capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.
For particulars inquire of
ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 2 Promenade street,
aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

MILLINERY.

Fall and Winter Importation 1869.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets,
Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Crapes,
French Flowers and Feathers,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Silk, Velvet and Felt Bonnets and Hats,
SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

THE largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
aug25

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are informed that we are now receiving
Full Lines
Staples of all sorts suited to their present and
Prospective Wants.
We are determined that
No Paying Merchant
Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.
Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of
The Live Merchants
Of the country.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.
jy18 [illegible] Main Street, Next Door North of Peabody Hotel.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

TUESDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 31, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

News in Brief.

We had the pleasure of a visit from A. C. Matthews, Esq., of the Des Arc *Citizen*, yesterday.

An attempt was made by two boys, on Monday morning, early, to burn a house in Scolland. Officer Smith detected them. He fired a few shots, and attempt to bring them to a halt. They escaped.

The first bale of new cotton from Marshall county, Mississippi, was received yesterday by Wolcott, Smith & Co. It was raised on the plantation of Colonel J. J. Milan, and is one of fine quality.

Our old friend, Jake Frolich, of the White county, Arkansas, *Record* is in the city on business connected with his paper. The *Record* has an extensive circulation in the White river country.

Information reached police headquarters yesterday that a Mr. B. W. Pryor, living three miles west of Raleigh, lost two mules, two white mares and two spring wagons, on Sunday night, to the value of about five hundred dollars.

On Sunday evening a fire broke out at the corner of Seventh and Lang streets in a frame house, occupied by a family named Andreson, and owned by J. C. Decker. The house and outbuildings were burned to the ground. The family that lived there barely escaped with their lives.

Colonel John Donovan returned from an extensive *tour* through the North yesterday. He is looking as happy, healthy and jolly as ever. He reports that Memphis is generally quoted as one of the most rising cities of the country, and that we may anticipate a large emigration from the East and North during the coming fall.

At half past four o'clock yesterday morning some person entered a room over the store No. 11 Union street, and hooked all the clothing that could be laid hands on. The person, who appears to belong to that extensive class denominated "culled," left a hat behind, by which he was identified, and the police think they have a sure thing of it.

In the County Commissioners' Court, yesterday, proposals for the purchase of the county ground on Adams street were opened. The principal bid was from Walcott, who offered $20,000—one-fourth in cash, the remainder on credits of one, two and three years, with interest. R. P. Walt had a bid in of $20,000—one-third down in county warrants, the remainder to be paid in six and twelve months in the same sort of money.

Clark, Ely & Co. received yesterday the first bale of new cotton from the large plantation of Mr. John J. Miller, near Friar's Point. It was of good quality, well ginned and baled, and was sold at thirty-four cents. Mr. Miller is one of the heaviest and most enterprising planters in Mississippi, and the firm with which he transacts his business is one of the best in Memphis. G. Falls & Co. bought this bale.

We call the attention of cotton growers to the announcemnet of Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., in our advertising columns. This is a cotton firm of repute, do a large business in the staple. This year they have made arrangements for storage, and are prepared, with increased facilities, to extend their transactions in the cotton trade. Those wishing to make consignments of cotton to Memphis would do well to attend to the announcement of the firm.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Young men's fall style silk dress hat, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 279 Main street, Handian's old stand. 3t

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade.
M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

The evenings are now increasing in length, and all will want a good, safe light. Get the sun hinge burner, it gives the best light of any now in use. By calling at No. 40 Jefferson street you can be supplied! You can also get the stone fruit jar, best roach trap, coal oil and lamps, soaps, etc.
2t O. F. PRESCOTT & Co.

WHEATON & Co., fashionable hatters and furriers, have removed to 279 Main street, Walker block. 3t

Telegraphic dispatches from Philadelphia state that they are suffering for the want of water. No such condition of things ought to arise in our city as long as our community use the Balding's double-acting force pump. Mr. Piper is using one, and raises the water out of a well thirty-nine feet deep. He pumps up 3000 gallons each day. Call at No. 40 Jefferson street and see the pump. 2t

The particular attention of cotton factors is called to the notice in our advertising columns, put in by cotton merchants of Memphis. The design of raising three thousand dollars to be given as premiums to exhibitors of cotton at the Shelby County Fair to be held on the 25th of October, is a grand one, and will have a fine effect. If our merchants wish to make this *the* cotton mart there is no better way to effect it.

REMOVAL.—Wheaton & Co., hatters and furriers, have removed to 279 Main street, Handlan & Co.'s old stand. 1w

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Messrs. E. Curtis and David Gore, the well-known energetic railroad contractors, of Nashville, are at present on a visit to the city. They anticipate taking an interest in the contracts on some of the railroads projected to center in Memphis. From the efficient manner in which these gentlemen have carried out their contracts elsewhere, they are certain to prove an acquisition to this section of the State.

Elegant fall style silk dress hats, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 279 Main street, late Handlan & Co.'s stand. 3t

The Collector of Internal Revenue furnishes us the following information: "Dealers in tobacco having stock on hand manufactured prior to July 20th, 1868, unstamped, who have made no inventories to the Assessor, are liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment for *having it in possession*. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue requires the law rigidly enforced in all cases. Dealers having such tobacco on hand will do well to secure stamps for it immediately."

THE MAILS.—We thought that irregularities in the United States' mails were confined to Tennessee. We have been victimized in every possible way, so long and so often, by most everybody who had it in their power to slather round the insolence of office, that we have become used to it, like the tough Hibernian ahanging, and take it ourselves as a matter of course. We were not aware that the mail officials in other States were not many degrees better than those here in Tennessee; but it appears it is so. A package of books arrived here yesterday from New York via New Orleans, that was just two weeks on the road, and this notwithstanding the directions were printed in large type on the package. Could not the Postmaster General drop politics for a spell and give a general looking into the mail service? The Paris *Intelligencer* inquires: "Why is it our Memphis exchanges come so irregularly? Sometimes several days intervene between the reception of any Memphis papers at our office, and then several of various dates will come in the same mail.

SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The New Building on the corner of Linden and DeSoto streets.

It is Dedicated with Beautiful and Impressive Ceremonies.

Eloquent Discourse by Bishop Feehan.

THE CHURCH.

The new church, which for some time past was being erected at the corner of Linden and DeSoto streets, under the auspices of Father Riordan, was completed on Saturday, the last touch being given to it as the shades of evening fell over the city. The building is a handsome frame, one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, fronting on DeSoto street. The exterior is plain, the only attempt at ornamentation being at the main entrance, which is surmounted by a cross, and has something of the Gothic style about it. The interior has a neat and chaste appearance, the walls and ceilings being painted white, and the pews, wainscoating and other wood-work, tastefully grained. The roof is supported by two lines of pillars, that add to the beauty of the edifice. The sanctuary is separated from the body of the church by a handsome railing, that is really beautiful, and is a credit to the workman who executed it. Six rows of pews, with entrances from the middle on side aisles, have been erected, which, it is estimated, will seat about seven hundred people. Immediately over the main entrance is a gallery for the choir. The congregation, which it is designed to accommodate, number some two or three thousand souls. Of course, several masses will have to be celebrated on Sunday morning, in order to give all an opportunity of attending. Hitherto a number of Father Riordan's flock have been in the habit of attending Saint Peter's. They will now have the satisfaction of attending mass in their own beautiful little church, where Professor Sabatzky has organized an efficient choir, has a neat little organ, a comfortable gallery, and everything, in fact, necessary to the production of the masses of the best composers.

THE DEDICATION.

About ten o'clock on Sunday morning a great number of people began to congregate in front of the new church to take a view of it outside, and to admire its somewhat attractive exterior with its large, high windows and pointed roof, surmounted by a large cross. Among the crowd of comers were the members of the Sodality Band, with brightly shining instruments and glad faces. They took up a position across the street opposite the entrance to the church. At about eleven o'clock, the edifice being well filled, a procession started out from the vestry composed in this order:

Six Boys—the two in front bearing a large silver Cross.
Father Kelly.
Fathers Cook and Walsh.
Bishop Feehan and Father Riordan.

The procession walked down the middle aisle and out of the door of the church where the ceremonies prescribed by the Roman ritual for the dedication of a new church were at once commenced. At that hour the sun came down fiercely on the uncovered heads of the clergymen and the little boys that composed the procession, and the Bishop wisely decided to read the services instead of singing them, as is usually done. After offering a short prayer, which is always said in Latin in the ceremonies of the Catholic church, the Bishop sprinkled holy water on the building, repeating the psalm: "Sprinkle me with hysop, O, Lord, and I shall be cleansed; wash me and I shall be made whiter than snow," the attendants (*cleri*) alternating with verses from the fifteenth psalm —"Have mercy on me, O God, according to thy great mercy." The band played, *Adeste Fidelis*, the procession then moved slowly around the building, the Bishop saying appropriate prayers appointed by the church for such occasions, and the attendants repeating the 119th, 120th, and 121st psalms, entering into the building by the same door at which the procession went up the isle, one of the attendant priests singing in a loud voice the litany of the saints, while another made the responses, going up the middle aisle to the altar; after which the procession spread out before the altar, the final prayers were offered, and the church was dedicated to St. Patrick and placed under his special protection.

Solemn high mass was then commenced, with Father Riordan as celebrant, and Fathers Cook and Fortune as assistants. During the celebration of high mass, was preached

THE SERMON.

After the gospel was read Bishop Fehan went upon the altar steps to preach the dedicatory sermon. Before commencing, he announced that the Catholic schools would open next Monday. He said, in this connection, that it was the spirit and practice of the Church for centuries to give a Christian education to her children. She was particularly circumspect on this point, never leaving the performance of that sacred duty in the hands of others. She regards the early training of her children as part of Christianity itself; and parents who would be wanting in a proper care of their children in this respect would be guilty of the most gross violation of their plain duty, for they were placed as a providence between God and their offspring, and would undoubtedly be held accountable to Him for the proper guardianship of the important trust He had placed in their hands. It was consoling to find, the Bishop remarked, that the Catholics of Memphis were truly sensible of their duties in this respect, and were making laudable efforts in behalf of the Church and for the permanent and solid reign of its teachings in the hearts of men. The beautiful little church which had just been dedicated to the service of the most High, under the especial patronage and protection of the great apostle St. Patrick, was a proof of this. The people were progressing in the grace of God and their love for His church, and he would be sure to reward them even in this life with the blessings of peace—that peace which, St. Paul says, exceeds all understanding, and is greater than all the combined good things of the earth. He would also bestow on them many gifts, which he has promised as a reward for a faithful observance of His law and a zeal for the propagation of the faith and the glory of His church.

He then read the gospel of the day from St. Mathew, and the text from which he preached the sermon, from the ninth chapter of the Third Book of Kings: "And it came to pass when Solomon had finished the building of the house of the Lord, and the King's house, and all Solomon's desire, which he was pleased to do, that the Lord appeared to Solomon the second time as He had appeared unto him at Gibeon. And the Lord said unto him, I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication that thou hast made before me. I have hallowed this house, which thou hast built, to put my name there forever, and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually." Thus God spoke to Solomon after he had completed the temple. We, to-day, with certain sacred rights and ceremonies which religion prescribes, have dedicated this church to God—set it apart for His worship, and henceforth it will be devoted to his service, to prayer and to praise. You have here the proper accompaniments of that worship; the music swells in his praise; the lights burn at the altar typifying His faith in our souls, and his minister is ministering thereat, offering sacrifice in acknowledgment of His supreme power over all things. This dedication is in accordance with the religious ideas and practices of man in every age. The very idea of a God implies worship of Him. Who is God, is He not the great creator, the giver of light and life to all living things? His providence governs all things from the lowest worm that blindly and unintelligibly crawls where instinct leads it, up to a man, and still higher up to the angels that minister before the throne of His glory. All are equally depending on Him, and are under the jurisdiction of His law. God commands what is good and prohibits what is evil, and will reward and punish for what is done in the flesh. We must worship Him either under the attribute of His love or of His justice. A proud refusal to acknowledge Him is like the conduct of the rash traveler who refuses to go round the mountain, but blindly attempts to scale its craggy precipices and perishes in the attempt. God created us to His own image and likeness. We are depending on Him. We are indebted to Him for what we are, and everything that comes to us is from Him, and to render Him homage for what He has done is obviously our first duty. Our lives are in His hands, and each successive moment that we live is an additional favor from Him. He is the Supreme Ruler, and He must be obeyed. We cannot violate His law so as to effect Him. The sin must necessarily recoil on ourselves. He is the Supreme Judge. It is then, plainly, our duty to live properly, so that we may not come under the rod of His justice when we shall be tried. If we were, as some philosophers assert, beings of mere clay, only to live for a while, according to some random rule of existence, and then go down into the grave and perish—be completely wiped out of *life*, as if we had never been; if there were no resurrection, the soul to perish with the body, and there to be no hereafter, no judgement, no final accounting for our actions, then could man say he was independent of God and refuse to do Him homage; then there would be no protection on the one hand, nor obedience nor responsibility on the other; no law by which man would be held bound, no rule for his conduct, no criterion by which to judge of the justice or injustice of his actions, no right nor no wrong; and man would be less accountable than the wild beasts that roam the jungles, ruled only by his instincts and his appetites. But the Catholic church teaches that man is not perishable; that he is not made to pass away like a drop of dew that glistens in the great sphere of *being* for a moment and passes off without leaving a mark behind—leaving nothing but an imperceptible and purely earthly influence. It teaches that we pass from time to eternity, and that the soul is indestructable, eternal as God Himself, and must either live forever with the pleasing consciousness of having pleased Him, or with the torturing remembrance of having insulted Him by violating His law.

If we were as irrational beasts, without intelligence, then we could render no homage; but being endowed with reason and understanding, capable of knowing Him, we can worship Him. To refuse to offer this worship, when it is so eminently due, is a gross violation of duty, and renders us lower than the brutes. God can do without our homage. He is all sufficient unto Himself. We cannot do without it no more than the helpless infant can do without stretching its hands to a loving parent when in need or in pain. God is infinite, not like the kings and rulers of the earth, whose happiness depends on the obedience of their subjects. He is all powerful, and our rebellion cannot effect Him or take anything away from His infinite happiness, nor for a moment weaken His transcendent glory. Our homage is not demanded by Him as as a thing that He needs, as someting that would make Him richer, but it is demanded according to His laws, which are given for *our* benefit. But God does not withdraw Himself from us when we violate His law. He could not renounce His children, for He loves them with an infinite love, and He never ceases to take care of them until they pass beyond the earth when, according to His divine economy, the period of rewards and punishments has arrived. While we are here He takes care of us. His Providence watches over us with tireless regard, always anxious for our salvation, and ever ready to lend us succor. Do not imagine that God will become wearied with our petitions. Picture to yourselves a great and benevolent man full of power, wishing to spread happiness around him by comforting the afflicted, helping the weak, enriching the poor and invigorating the sick; the petitions for assistance pour in upon him from every side; the importunate crowd press around him; the demands upon his charity far exceed his power to bestow; he becomes wearied, and he cannot serve a tithe of those who come for help, and many have to go away empty. This is a sad disappointment, and one which weak and insufficient human nature must experience when it depends on earthly succor. It is not so with God. His power to bestow far exceeds the demands that are made upon Him. He can give always and still be infinitely full; and He can and will give just the things that we want, and at the time that we want them. The best king in the world, with ample means to relieve the necessities of his people, would be sure to fail even in the limited sphere of his little domination. He could never hear the complaints of half his people, and he could relieve but a very few. He could have but a limited knowledge of his subjects. But God sees all and knows all, and can grant the petitions of all. Then fear not to weary Him with much importunity. His love is like the vivifying rays of the sun that warm into life the modest flower whose tender petals blush unseen in the hidden vale; and at the same time they give vigor to the mountain pine that stretches his lofty head above regions of eternal snow; that paint the flowers and give sweetness to the fruits of the earth, and that dance upon the crest of the ocean billows, and glisten in the ripples of the brook. His love reaches into all hearts. We have nothing but what we have received from Him. How poor we are! We can give Him nothing but what we have received from Him. How just it is then to worship Him, as we are from Him and of Him. The poorest and most despised among us is not unworthy of his regard. Nothing in the world, no matter how apparently great, noble, or dignified, is so worthy in the sight of God as the humblest of human souls, because that human soul is capable of knowing Him and rendering Him homage. Man measures the stars; looks through the creation, and observes the laws by which worlds are governed, and through them he sees God. In them he discovers the presence of Him by whom they were made. When he does this is he not filled with awe and admiration, and would he not be doing violence to his heart if he refused to bow down before that great wisdom and power? We see even in this way how the idea of a God implies worship of Him, and that homage is a necessity. But God has revealed himself to us so that by the eye of faith the poorest mind, the dullest intellect, may see Him and do Him honor as acceptable as the homage of the proudest intellect. Thus are we compelled to acknowledge that man, while he is a rational being, is of necessity compelled to be a religious one. There never was a people without a religion of some kind. All the nations of the earth offer homage to a supreme being. Among many their belief is mixed with error. The idea which has its double origin in ancient revelations and in nature, is distorted and corrupted by human passions and by the power of the evil one. It is right and most reasonable to worship Him everywhere and always. In the crowded city and in the solitude of retirement; in the great silence of the bare rocks that lift their towering heads toward Heaven, and on the wide prairie where the sweeping blast makes music among the waving grain; in the silence of the starlit night, and amid the blaze of noonday; out upon the trackless ocean, where the waves roll high and the winds rave; upon the battlefield where the rain of death falls fast—every place is fit for the worship of God. He will hear the prayer of an humble and faithful soul in the silence of a forest as well as in the gloom of a cathedral, for all things that are great or beautiful call upon us to worship Him. Do we not feel God moving within us when we contemplate His wonderful works; when we see His beauty in the flowers, and His power in the stars, and His glory in everything? There is nothing in nature that does not call upon us to worship Him; and if we listen to the voice that speaks to us, we shall be forced to exclaim, with David, "Whither shall I fly from the face of thy glory? If I ascend into Heaven, Thou art there; if I descend into hell, Thou art there; if I take unto myself wings, and fly to the uttermost bounds of the earth, Thou art there." We must not only worship God at all times and everywhere, but we are commanded to set certain places apart for the exercise of the special duties which are imposed upon us by His law. This is necessary to preserve the faith and to preserve a knowledge of those divine truths which God has revealed concerning Himself. It is not necessary for me to explain this; let it suffice to say that in all countries, throughout all time, it was done. The patriarchs erected altars to the worship of God. The Israelites in the desert were commanded to adopt special ceremonies to preserve the dignity of God's worship and to appeal to the people, and afterward in the temple at Jerusalem certain ceremonies were prescribed. For when it was built the Lord said: "I have sanctified this house which thou hast built, and I will put my name therein forever." If this was true of the temple, how much more true is it of our Church, which we have dedicated to the worship of God. They had but the types and figures—we have the real thing itself. They said: "God dwells in the Heavens and His throne is in the clouds," but we know he is with us. He came down from Heaven and took upon him flesh and a body like unto ours, and he dwells still among us, for he has said: "Behold, I am *with you* all days, even to the consummation of the world." We have not only erected this church for the proper and decent worship of the Most High God, but to be the place of His dwelling, for He is "with us." He is with his Church, he sustains her; it is he who has brought her triumphantly through all her great battles with the princes of the earth and the powers of darkness. In the days of her youth, when persecutions beset her on every side, he was faithful to her and she was faithful to him. She did not neglect his worship; when she dare not appear in the sight of men she worshiped God in caves and in catacombs. Then after ages of struggle, when she conquered in many fights and triumphed over all her enemies, and when the name "Christian" became honorable to bear, they built up those gorgeous temples that still stand all over Europe as monuments of their devotion and faith. The kings and princes of the earth then rivalled each other in erecting temples to the glory of God. The very ruins of each of those monuments of ancient piety as have fallen into decay through time, rebuke our apathy and indifference in the service of God, and our lack of zeal for the glory of His name among men. In viewing those ruins, we ask ourselves, why do not the people of these days build up structures like them? The answer is that a great number have transferred their worship from God to Mammon. In those days man gave up to God the first products of his genius. He was at once the object and the source of those great works of art that adorn the galleries of Europe. It was he who lent magic to the touch of the sculptor, and the painter, and inspired the poet with his loftiest muse. No wonder then that the works of those times appear like the products of men who were enlivened by a grand inspiration. In our day, men have fallen away from those high motives, and their inspiration is drawn from a less noble source. God is the source of all real genius, and the more nearly we come to the source of our inspiration, the more pure, lofty and holy it will be.

The adornment of the altar, the lights that burn thereon, the flowers and the incense remind us of the angels that worship before the throne of God without ceasing, and singing hymns to his holy name. The stations of the Cross around the walls of the church remind us of his passion. The Tabernacle and the Cross speak to us continually of the salvation of men. The church itself speaks to us of the antiquity of our holy religion—tells us that our fathers so worshiped for a thousand years, aye and long centuries before. It carries our minds back through the dim vistas of fifty generations, and even there we see the faithful worshipping even as we do—bowing down reverently before the Cross—the sacred sign of man's redemption. We see the people and the priest offering sacrifices in the cities, and on the mountains; we see the Temple, the Tabernacle and the Cross; and we have them here, and *now*. They proclaim to us the unity and the antiquity and the divinity of our faith; always and in all places the same, without the shadow of a change, or alteration it must of necessity be, and is of God. It is the city on a mountain that cannot be hid. When we kneel before the altar, do we not feel the presence of God manifest itself in our souls, and realize that we indeed, are in His house. It is His special dwelling place on earth. We are bound to it by many ties besides those of its beauty. In God's Temple we were changed from children of wrath to be children of love and light. In the temple we were made soldiers of Christ in conformation. There we are strengthened in his service by the sacrament of holy communion. There we receive all the marks of God's particular regard. For it is the Temple of God and the place where His glory dwelleth, and when life is over and our eyes shall be closed upon the things of the world, we are brought here to be prayed for and to receive the rights which the Church has prescribed for the dead; and long, long after we are forgotten by our most intimate friends, we will be remembered at the Altar in the prayers of the Priest when he offers the great sacrifice for the living and the dead. Here the poor man comes to lay down his burden and expose his wants to his God; the rich man to learn lessons of humility from the example of the Savior of man, who is really here present; and to realize that he is indeed the brother of the poor, the afflicted and the needy and to know that the good things of this life are but dross compared with the imperishable treasures of that better world, in that better country which God has prepared for His servants. The sinner comes here as the prodigal son, not as when he was going forth in the pride of his heart to enter on a world of false enjoyment, but as when he returns sick at heart of the falsity of the things of this life, broken down in peril and repentant to ask, like the humble Republican, that God would have mercy on him, a sinner; and to hear the consoling voice of God in his soul whisper the cheering words, "Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven thee." How often have we in the quiet retirement of God's Church, experienced that feeling, which comes from divine inspiration, that the earth is nothing, that its illusions pass like the fleeting remembrance of a troubled dream, and that there is nothing in it worthy of the serious consideration of an immortal soul. Here, when worn out and pressed down with the toils and troubles of a life of vicissitudes and sorrow, is a refuge where you can obtain peace, lay down your burden at the feet of Him who alone is able to lighten you, and from whom alone all consolations flow. Here in this sacred house, now under the special care of the Apostle Saint Patrick, that faith will be taught which he preached to the children of Ireland fourteen hundred years ago, and to which they have clung with marvelous fidelity through ages of persecution and suffering, under all circumstances and in every land to which they have been driven. Pray that you may be made worthy followers of such a glorious patron and guide, that the faith which he preached may burn a living lamp in your souls, and that you may finally come to worship God in that temple spoken of by Saint John, which is not made by mortal hands.

When the Bishop concluded his eloquent sermon, the celebration of the mass went on, and the large congregation of silent worshippers reverently bowed before the altar as if it had been consecrated by the blood of many martyrs and the hallowed memories of a thousand years.

THE CHOIR.

The mass selected by the choir was "Mozart's Twelfth," a deservedly celebrated piece of sacred music. Professor Sabatzky worthily led the fine choir. When mass commenced there was but one lady present in the choir, but by the time the *gloria* was half through two more came, whose rich voices did something like justice to Mazart's grand compostion. The Credo, some parts of which is a regular storm of harmony, was well done. The base solo, *et homo factus est*, by Sabatzky, being very solemn and affecting.

During the offertory Miss Guyton sang a hymn which might be properly characterized as a piece of unparalled sweetness artistically executed. The organ, besides being rather small, wanting in strength and volume for the building, was not at all calculated for masses like the "Twelfth."

Mrs. Myles and Mrs. Boyden, Messrs. Wilkinson, Jackowitz, and others, made up a choir which was worthy of the occasion.

The Sodality Silver band discoursed a few appropriate airs, and at the close rendered in fine style a sacred selection. Mr. Sabatzky deserves great credit for his part in the musical performances. He lead well, and succeeded in pleasing all present.

We noticed four Sisters of Mercy present, who had come from Nashville with Bishop Feehan. Three of them will remain to take charge of a school which will begin the session on Wednesday week. This school will be in the old church building adjoining the new edifice.

Card From Judge Hunter.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I have read with some surprise the report of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court published in the AVALANCHE of the 26th August instant, which contains the following:

"Major A. R. Morton has the feeding of the prisoners in jail at sixty cents per day, this being according to the law fixing the price. * * * *

"The county has been furnishing mattresses, blankets, etc., which duty belongs to the one feeding the prisoners (the jailer) to furnish, as he stands as landlord; and the Code prescribes that he shall furnish these things at his own expense. *The Board of Commissioners* have been furnishing large amounts of such things for the jail under an order of ex-Judge Wm. Hunter. He certainly must have known that he was transcending his duty when he issued such an order. See Code, sections 5419, 5480, 4574."

The glaring falsehood and absurdity of this statement, under color of being an official report, will be made apparent upon inspection of the original order referred to, by which it will be seen that the order of ex-Judge Wm. Hunter was made upon the *report and recommendation* of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court for the February term, 1869.

The following extract from that report, and the subsequent order will show the true state of facts:

"The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Memphis, upon information brought before them, have deemed it their duty to call the attention of the court to the condition of the prisoners now confined in the jail of Shelby county, and from examination of the jail made by the Grand Jury, which has shown great neglect upon the part of the officers in charge as well as testimony and information communicated to them, that for the present—as necessary to the immediate relief of such prisoners—recommend to the court that the jailer of Shelby county be ordered by the court to furnish all prisoners now and hereafter in his custody, who are held by process from this court, or by commitment of any magistrate for appearance before this court, the following articles: One clean bed or mattress, two muslin sheets, one pillow and two muslin pillow cases. Which sheets and pillow cases shall be washed and changed twice a week."

* * * * *

"That he also furnish to such prisoners *as may need them*, each, two shirts or undershirts, with two pairs of drawers; and *for these latter articles he return the bills to the County Commissioners*."

* * * * *

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the above report be entered on the record by the Clerk of this Court; that the recommendations therein made be adopted, and entered as an order of this Court. * * * *

That the jailer be furnished with a copy of this report and the order entered thereon.

H. L. FOX, Clerk.
R. S. CAPERS, Deputy Clerk.
March 24, 1869.

The above extract from the report and order of the February term covers the whole point in question. My accusers, the late Grand Jury, state that the county has furnished *mattrasses*, blankets, etc., which duty belongs to the one feeding the prisoners, etc.; "that the *Board* of Commissioners have been furnishing large amounts of *such things* for the jail under an order of ex-Judge Wm. Hunter."

Now, the original order shows that there is no truth in this statement, and that no order was made that mattresses, blankets, or anything else should be furnished, and the bill returned to the County Commissioners are alone for such *prisoners as may need them*—"drawers and shirts"—and this was done because (however great the necessity) there was no provision in the law that the jailer should furnish them.

If the County Commissioners have furnished mattrasses and blankets to the prisoners under the pretense that there was an order of the Criminal Court requiring them to do so, they did so under a false pretense, from the fact that no such order was ever made, and was made without any authority of law, as many other acts of theirs which still remain mysteries to the public.

I must deal more charitably with these gentlemen of the Grand Jury than they did with me in charging that in issuing such an order I "must have known" that I was "*transcending my duty*." I am perfectly willing to concede that the blunder they committed in making such a charge was purely the result of ignorance on their part, and not of any intention to transcend their duty.

I have no particular objection to their report in the main, nor to any compliments they may choose to pay to gentlemen holding official positions, however extravagant such compliments may be. For grand juries to do these things is a custom in my opinion "more honored in the breach than the observance," for the simple reason that such compliments are generally the results of personal favor. Still, I am not aware, nor do I charge, that, by attacking me, they designed to make political capital for any of those gentlemen holding office who have from them such liberal compliment, with any view to effect future elections. I simply wished to show that they had falsely charged me with doing what I never did. And it is very evident that they never examined the original order, but relied upon the statement of some very ignorant or malicious party as the basis of their charge.

Respectfully yours,
WM. HUNTER.

Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—Having noticed that there seems to be some doubt in the public mind concerning the scope and object of the convention to be held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th proximo, I respectfully direct attention to the following extract from the call for the convention, which is signed by the Committee of Arrangements, and accompanies the letter of invitation:

"A Commercial Convention, which recently convened at the city of New Orleans, having recommended the holding of a convention on the Upper Mississippi at some convenient time during the present summer, to consider all matters connected with the commerce and trade of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; and the undersigned having been duly appointed a Central Committee to make arrangements for holding such convention; now, therefore, all the States and communities of the Mississippi Valley, desiring to see the great river and its branches freed from the fetters, natural or artificial, that obstruct its navigation, or retard its commerce, or in any way hinder the development of the country ordained by its waters, are requested to send delegates to meet in convention at the city of Keokuk, Iowa, on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1869, at two o'clock p.m., to devise means and to adopt measures for the thorough accomplishment of these desirable ends.

The ratio of representation will be two delegates at large for each State of the Mississippi Valley, and one delegate for each Congressional District in said States; one delegate for each city or town situated on the river, or any of its branches, and one delegate for each five thousand of population of such city or town, or fraction over. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of cities and towns along the rivers are requested to see to the selection of delegates from their respective localities. The Governors of the several States of the Mississippi Valley are requested to appoint the delegates at large for their States, and for the Congressional Districts within the same,"

[Signed,] "ADD. H. SANDERS,
and nine others, Committee."

The Executive Committee, in their circular of invitation, say:

"The growing importance of the trade and commerce of the Mississippi Valley, renders it each year more imperative that the obstructions which impede the navigation of Western rivers should be removed, and that vigorous measures should be adopted to insure the attention of the General Government to this important interest. A systematic and united effort is also required to effect a fuller development of the carrying trade of the river, and to establish better commercial relations between Western cities and seaports of our own country, as well as with foreign ports. To promote these and kindred objects, a convention has been called to assemble at Keokuk, Iowa, Tuesday, September 7th, as designated in the accompanying call.

"By direction of the committee, we have the honor to request your attendance.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
A. J. WILKINSON,
R. F. BOWER,
T. W. CLAGETT,
H. B. TEN EYCK,
J. B. HOWELL,
Executive Committee."

Having formerly been a resident of the city of Keokuk, and intimately acquainted with its position, its characteristics and its people, I must assure the gentlemen who have been appointed by His Honor, Mayor Swayne, as delegates to this convention, that should they accept the appointment, there are few places on the Mississippi where they will find as flourishing and enterprising a business community, as pleasant and enjoyable a state of society, and as warm a welcome as they will find in the "Gate City." And it is much to be hoped that Tennessee, as well as all the Valley States below us, may be well and ably represented at this convention.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES A. CHOATE.
AUGUST 28, 1869.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, August 31, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather sultry and cloudy, with several showers of rain during the day. The river here is about on a stand. At Cairo and St. Louis it is rising, with eleven feet reported in the channel from St. Louis down to the balize. The Ohio is stationary at Louisville, with three feet in the canal and four feet on the bars in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas is receding, with four feet scant in the channel from Little Rock out. White river is declining, with a low stage of water from Augusta to the mouth.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Legal Tender, White river.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Alaska, New Orleans.
" Thompson Dean, N. Orleans.
" Camden, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Thompson Dean, St. Louis.
" Alaska, Cincinnati.
" Camden, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.

IN PORT.

Belle Memphis, Legal Tender, St. Francis, Argos, Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a fair amount of business doing on the wharf yesterday.

The Ozark came in from Arkansas river at noon, and returned last night with a good trip. She brought in the first bale of new cotton from Arkansas river, which was shipped at Donsoland Landing, and consigned to Partee & Co.

The Lady Gay and Mollie Able passed down Sunday evening for New Orleans well laden. The Mollie Able in making the crossing at Clark's bar grounded, and was pulled off yesterday morning by the Legal Tender.

The Thomas H. Allen will be taken on the docks to-day.

The Thompson Dean passed up yesterday morning for St. Louis.

The Nick Longworth is due to-day from New Orleans, bound for Louisville.

The Rubicon passed up in the evening for St. Louis.

The Julia passed down in the night for Vicksburg.

The Camden, from New Orleans for Louisville, passed up this morning. She will be converted into a new boat for the cotton trade.

The George W. Cheek brought in, yesterday, six bales of new cotton.

The Legal Tender, from White river, brought in three bales of new cotton and one burnt bale from the wreck of the J. S. McCune.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, is the regular Tuesday packet for St. Louis, leaving at five p.m. Billy Blekner has charge of the office.

The Minneola will arrive to-day from Cincinnati, and return on Thursday next. She sunk one of her barges in the Lower Ohio river, which was loaded with freight consigned to Memphis merchants. Captain Miller entered protest at Cairo.

Captain George Miller and the Stevens Brothers are building a new side-wheel steamer at Dyersburg for the Memphis and Dyersburg trade. She will be completed by the time the business season opens.

The Commonwealth, Captain Thompson, passed down this morning at ten o'clock for New Orleans, Captain Loyd in the office.

The St. Francis, Captain Bowman, sails at five p.m. for St. Francis river. Messrs. Paine and Clark clerks.

J. J. Russell, second pantryman of the Minneola, died suddenly on board on Tuesday night, and was buried on Wednesday on Flint Island.

The Argos is up for White river.

The Linton is still at the wharf, awaiting for something to turn up.

The Mineola has passed Cairo, and will be here at noon.

The Flavilla has succeeded in getting over the bars in the Lower Ohio, and will pass down to-day for New Orleans.

The Legal Tender, Captain John Elliott, is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. Messrs. Joe Elliott and Matt Glass, clerks.

Billy Miller, one of the most popular clerks ever in the White river trade, made a trip on the Tender, in place of Joe Elliott. Billy reports everything lovely in Arkansas. Clayton and his bummers are fighting amongst themselves over the remains of poor Arkansas.

The middle span over the falls of the railroad bridge is finished. The span is three hundred and twenty feet in length, and is the longest tress span in the country.

The Magenta leaves St. Louis on the 14th proximo for New Orleans.

Captain Hicks was at Mound City yesterday consulting with Captain Cameron on steamboat affairs.

The Pauline Carroll leaves St. Louis to-day for New Orleans.

Captain John Cameron's wife is dangerously ill at Frankfort, Kentucky.

The Great Republic will be up to-morrow for St. Louis.

The Glasgow will be down on Thursday from Cincinnati.

The channel in the Ohio is cutting, and consequently navigation in that stream is increasing.

The rains for the past few days have been general, and hopes are entertained that the fall of rain has been sufficient to cause a rise in the water courses. The cotton season will soon open in full blast, and unless low water intervenes business on the river will be quite brisk, and in the next thirty days there will be plenty of business for all the boats that are in running order. From present indications business will be better than since 1860. The river men have been waiting patiently for good times. It behooves our merchants to be up and doing. They must put forth every exertion to regain the trade of the bends, and also to protect the trade of Arkansas.

Charley Morris has been highly recommended and spoken of as the most suitable commander for the Hale's Point packet, St. Joe. Under his auspices she would become quite popular in the trade, and make money.

Captain Clay Rice starts out with the Guidon, in the Arkansas river trade, next week.

The Cora S. leaves Cincinnati to-morrow for Memphis.

The attention of those interested is called to the following document:

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR,
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 28, 1869.

The Supervising Inspector of the district has reason to believe that there are now steamboats running in said district without the fusible alloyed metal in the flues of their boilers required by law. Now, be it known, that all boats found running without said alloyed metal in the flues of their boilers will be proceeded against to the full extent of the laws.

I have also reason to believe that engineers are in the habit of carrying more steam than the law allows. I therefore warn all engineers that there will be a vigilant watch kept over their actions as engineers, and in no case will they be excused for carrying more steam than allowed by law, except in case of distress—such as being in a storm, etc.

It is also the duty of pilots, captains, engineers, mates, firemen, and others to report any defect whatever in the boilers, machinery, and hull to the nearest inspector, under a penalty of fine and revocation of their license.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Supervising Inspector Sixth District.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular St. Louis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
COMMONWEALTH..........Thompson, master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on THIS DAY, August 31, at 10 a.m.
For freight or passage, apply to
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
aug31 4 Jefferson street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
For all Points on White and Black Rivers
ARGUS..........Shipp, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, August 31, at 4 p.m.
Apply on board. aug31

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
JULIA..........Callahan, master
Will leave THIS DAY, Aug. 31, at 10 a.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug31

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
MINNEOLA..........Carroll, master
This fine passenger packet leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug31 22½ Madison street.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
NICK LONGWORTH..........Kates, master
This splendid steamer leaves on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 8 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug31 22½ Madison street.

United States Mail---For Vicksburg

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all Way Landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 30, at 5 p.m.
Freight received at the St. Louis Wharfboat.
aug20 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Memphis and Pine Bluff Packet.

GUIDON..........Clay Rice, master
THIS elegant steamer will leave Memphis on WEDNESDAY, September 15th, and will ply regularly as a weekly packet between Memphis and Pine Bluff. She is owned by the merchants and planters along the Lower Arkansas, and will pay especial attention to all business entrusted to her. All freights should be shipped in care of ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
aug29 No 1 Promenade street.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line

For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer RUBICON, Monday, August 30, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 31, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 2, at 5 p.m.
Steamer LUMINARY, Friday, Sept. 3, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug29

Speed, Safety, Comfort.

ELLIOTT LINE.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet.
For Helena, DuVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Searcy, Des Arc, Augusta and Jacksonport.
THE first-class Side Wheel Passenger Steamer
Legal Tender,
JOHN D. ELLIOTT..........master
Leaves as above every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m. Connects at Jacksonport with steamer Mollie Gratz for all points on Upper White and Black rivers.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Promenade and Jefferson streets,
aug21 Opposite Landing.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. OZARK..........Blasdel, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. W. A. CALDWELL..........Haines, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON..........John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE..........Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company

White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA..........J. B. Davis, master
Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 8th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. JOSEPH
Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. j27

INSURANCE.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1868, over
$2,000,000.

Reasons for Insuring in this Company:

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the GLOBE ARE INDORSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, OR UNITED STATES BOND.
Its policies are all non-forfeiting, the President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.
Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELLING, SUICIDE OR WAR does not vitiate the policy, as is the case in most other companies. In such cases the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.
Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is.......... $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank 99,752 45

BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Par value.		Market value.	
$435,000 00	U. S. 6s, 1881,	$469,967 50	
62,550 00	U. S. 5s, 1867,	67,136 06	
40,000 00	U. S. 10-40s,	42,500 00	
99,000 00	Brooklyn c'ty b'ds	99,470 00	
10,000 00	N. Y. county stock	16,000 00	
8,086 39	Astoria bonds	8,080 39	
20,000 00	Virginia 6s bonds	14,537 79	
$684,530 39		$727,188 74	727,188 00

Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned 393,850 00
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds.......... 52,800 00
Debt for Premiums, Agents accounts.......... $95,807 16
Deferred Premiums.......... 215,261 03— 311,068 19
All other securities.......... 57,748 77
$1,641,967 51

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders.......... $108,815 79
Losses adjusted and due.......... none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof.......... 49,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated.......... 10,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund.......... $178,530 08
Greatest amount insured on any one risk.......... 20,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York. } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
PLINY FREEMAN, President
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
THE. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, as the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.
Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, July 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:
Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

M. S. JUDAH. H. T. TOMLINSON.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers
Southwestern Department,
COMPRISING
Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.
Office No. 17, Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
aug21

WANTED.

Wanted.

50 LABORERS to work on track repairs, on Eastern Division of
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
WAGES, $2 00 PER DAY.
Apply at P. M. Patterson's Wharfboat, at foot of Union street, for ferry tickets and passes.
J. L. MEIGS, Chief Engineer.
Ledger and Post copy one week. aug27

1,000 MEN WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE L. R. and F. S. R. R. CO., LITTLE ROCK, August 18, 1869.

1,000 MEN wanted by 1st of September, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Good wages and board given.
aug25 JAMES A. MARTIN, Sup't.

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 30 years; cordially indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page Circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engraving with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. aug18d&w

Wanted to Rent.

TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER,
71 Adams street corner of Third,
aug 5 Memphis.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE WHOLSALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 329 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock—the heaviest ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTMENTS and prices we can offer at least equal inducements with EASTERN MARKETS, especially as the greater part of our stock was brought in early in the season, and previous to the late advance. aug17

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	5:50 p.m.	[illegible]
Through Express	10:50 p.m.	[illegible]
Junction accommodation	9:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Somerville	7:45 a.m.	[illegible]

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 273 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express (daily)	6:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City..........6:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield..........9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield..........3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City..........7:00 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at..........11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..........2:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at..........2:00 p.m.
Arrive at..........12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at..........10.45 a.m.
Arrive at..........3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at..........10.45 a.m.
Arrive at..........3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at..........2.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at..........3.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........5.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..........11.00 a.m.
Arrive at..........10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at..........5.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at..........11.00 a.m.
Arrive at..........10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..........4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..........9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof-sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..........2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..........4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..........6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..........8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..........4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..........8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..........12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..........16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address..........2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6..........4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9..........6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12..........8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20..........10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30..........15 "
" " $30 " " $40..........20 "
" " $40 " " $50..........25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1866: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.
[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)
[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.
[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. If unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—[illegible] cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, [illegible] cents per [illegible] or [illegible]

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters..........15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each..........8
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg line, or Prussia closed Mail, each..........[illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 30, 1869.

In the department of dry goods boots and shoes there are indications of reviving business, but, as a general thing, the trade of the city is about as light as usual at this season, and it may be said the markets are without features of more than ordinary interest. Dry goods and boots and shoes are firm, and advices from the East point to an advance in the latter. We omit quotations this week as things in this line are just now in a transition state, or between two seasons, with nothing of importance transpiring. Hay and grain are scarce and firm and there is an upward tendency in bran. Flour moves slowly but the stock of reputable brands is light. Country produce is in better demand both for local and shipping trade. The provision market is dull and low prices have been shown where holders have forced sales in order to realize. The money market is close and accommodation is in steady demand, as a consequence of which exchange is held less firmly. Counter rates for exchange are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par	¼ prem.
Cincinnati	"	"
St. Louis	"	"
Louisville	"	"
New Orleans	¼ dis.	¼@⅜ "

Coin is inactive both in buying and selling, though rather firm at the late advance, which was chiefly due to improved crop prospects in Europe. Dealers bought gold to-day at 132½@133 for small amounts offered at the counter and sold at 133½@134. It opened at 133¼ in New York and declined to 133⅛, then advanced to 134 and at the close was quoted 133⅞.

Scrip is inactive, though there is moderate sale for county and police, and is quoted nominally as follows:

	Buy'g.	Sell'g.
City Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Balances	75@77	—@80
City Coupons	75@77	—@80
County Warrants	68@69	70@72
Police Warrants	90@—	92@—

There was no movement whatever in stocks or securities and rates are nominal. None appear on the market and there is no demand of consequence. In New York Government securities were firmer and fairly active, closing as follows:

Bonds of 1881	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	[illegible]
10-40 bonds	[illegible]
Pacifics	[illegible]

Railway and express shares were steady and closed without material change, quoted as follows:

Canton	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]
Merchants' Union Express	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]

Erie was 32⅞ on the street.

A Washington correspondent gives the following interesting intelligence with regard to the crops:

From the August reports on the growing crops, received at the Department of Agriculture, it appears that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in the East; West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska, in the West; and Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Texas in the South, are the only States which claim an average or more, in condition, of the corn crop, as compared with the same date last year, with a slightly increased acreage in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, six per cent in Nebraska and West Virginia, thirty per cent in Kansas, seven per cent in Texas, and ten per cent in Florida, and a somewhat decreased acreage in Arkansas, Louisiana and Deleware. In the great corn producing State of Illinois, the average estimate of condition in about sixty counties falls fully thirty per cent below last season at same date; Indiana, the second State in production, puts the figures nearly as low; Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota rate twenty to thirty per cent below last year; Ohio twenty per cent below; Iowa twenty per cent; Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee ten per cent. The New England States range from 10 to 15 per cent below; New York twenty to twenty-five per cent; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee ten per cent, and South Carolina thirty per cent below. Texas promises twenty per cent better yield than last year, with an increased acreage as noted; and Kansas and Arkansas 10 per cent better than last year. In few of the larger States will the increase or acreage make up for decrease in general condition, while in several of the largest corn-growing States the acreage has been reduced from last year, owing to the very unfavorable spring; hence it seems hardly possible that a crop equalling that of last year can now be made under the most favorable future, while the indications are that the yield of the season will fall considerably below that of 1868. Drouth has done much damage in some sections, succeeding the excessive rains which had previously retarded the growth of the crop. Favorable weather henceforth with late fall, do much for the general yield, but a short corn crop appears inevitable. Illinois and Indiana produced about one-fourth of the crop of the whole country last year, and now threatens to reduce their product 25 to 35 per cent. Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, which raised one-third of the crop of 1868, promise a decreased yield of from 10 to 20 per cent. The season, which has been unpropitious for this great national crop, has, however, proved favorable to most others, and though the corn be cut short there must be abundance in the land.

While all the cotton States except Georgia and Florida reported the condition of the cotton crop in July as considerably below the average of the crop of 1868 at a corresponding date, nearly all now report an improvement upon the estimates, and several of the more important regions report the condition as better than in August of last year, the weather having been generally propitious, and the injury by the worm comparatively inconsiderable, though there is no lack of apprehension of damage from the latter. Mississippi, the largest producer of this staple, with an increase of ten per cent. in acreage, reports the condition fully up to that of last season at that date. Georgia, condition equal to last year, with fifteen per cent increase in acreage; Louisiana, ten per cent better in condition, and fifteen per cent increase in acreage; Arkansas and Texas report condition above average, with twenty per cent increase of acreage in the former and thirty per cent in the latter State; and Florida, condition above average, with twenty-five per cent increase in acreage. On the other hand, North Carolina reports the condition five to ten per cent below last year, though the increase of acreage, ten per cent, balances the loss; Tennessee alone reports decreased acreage, and also reports condition ten per cent below last year. Alabama, with eight per cent increase in acreage, places the condition of the crop ten per cent below that of last year; South Carolina makes the worst showing, reporting the condition twenty-five per cent. below the crop of last year, but with an increase of seven to ten per cent. in acreage. In view of the uncertainties of weather and the danger of damage by insects to which the crop is subject, it is yet too early to estimate the production of the year with any degree of certainty; but it is reasonable to anticipate, with an average increase of acreage equal to fifteen per cent, a yield fully up to the figures of 1868, which reached 2,500,000 bales, and there is nothing in the present prospect to discourage the present expectation of a considerable increase, which alone can be prevented by some signal disaster from weather or destructive insects.

With quite a large increase in the area planted in potatoes, this crop promises a largely increased yield over the product of last year. New York and Pennsylvania, which produce nearly, if not quite, one-third of the entire crop of the country, report an increase of three to five per cent in acreage, with an advance of ten to twelve per cent in general condition and promise. Ohio reports six per cent more acreage, and about fifteen per cent better in condition; Illinois, ten per cent better, and ten per cent more acreage; Indiana, a slight increase in acreage, but ten per cent advance in condition; New Jersey, twelve per cent larger acreage, and condition fifteen per cent above last year; Maine, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin are the only States which report decreased acreage, and the crop, without unforeseen casualties, must be large.

The tobacco crop is not promising so great a yield as last year. Virginia, the largest producer, reports the condition as ten to twelve per cent less promising than last year at the same date, with a decrease of seven to ten per cent in acreage. North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky have put in an acreage six per cent larger than in 1868, but report the condition as five to ten per cent below last year. Maryland and Indiana report an average acreage and prospect. Illinois and Ohio five to ten per cent decrease in acreage, and about five per cent decline in condition. Connecticut reports thirty per cent increase in acreage, with average condition.

The spring sown wheat is generally yielding well, though in some sections it falls below an average. In Illinois the returns indicate a product thirty to forty per cent. below last year's crop. In the Northwest, however, the yield is reported much better, as also in the New England States, and in Northern New York, where the spring varieties are grown. The results of the wheat harvests, both fall and spring varieties, though not yet estimated, were approximated, and will, doubtless, be found to considerably exceed the yield of 1868. The spring grain is not all yet garnered. Buckwheat appears promising everywhere, with about an average crop.

Cotton Market.

The demand was rather better today, notwithstanding closing advices from Liverpool were depressing, but there was little cotton on the market, and business was therefore on a very limited scale, at 31½@32c for low middling and 33c for middling, with two bales strict middling at 34c. The Liverpool market closed weak, with uplands 13½d. The New York market closed firm, at 35c for uplands on the spot, but weak for future delivery.

Ten bales of new cotton have been received since Saturday.

The rains of the past few days have done much toward refreshing the crops, and cotton particularly is reported as doing well. In some sections the corn has suffered very much from the late drought.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMPHIS, August 30, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	10	
Received previously	247,622	247,632
		247,679
Exported to-day	—	
Exported previously	247,626	247,626
Stock at noon this day		53

The receipts for the week are 80 bales and the exports 75 bales, against 77 bales received and 128 bales exported last week and 9 bales received and 1 bale exported week ending August 29, 1868, making receipts since September 1st, 247,632 bales, and exports 247,606 bales against 253,175 bales received and —— bales exported corresponding period last season. Stock 48 bales against 48 bales last week and 61 bales in 1868.

The following table will show the monthly receipts both for this and last season:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,525	2,394
October	43,051	21,781
November	46,507	46,781
December	40,432	49,839
January	35,468	47,019
February	35,380	53,398
March	20,967	26,754
April	14,007	7,676
May	6,063	2,694
June	2,162	521
July	1,285	208
August 30	378	79
Total	247,632	253,175

According to Easton & Co.'s New York cotton circular of the 21st inst. the receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the week aggregated 1207 bales, and the exports 3385 bales, making the total receipts since September 1st, 2,042,058 bales, and exports 1,438,626 bales, (987,273 to Great Britain, and 450,753 to the Continent,) against 2,092,695 bales received and 1,633,865 (1,229,227 to Great Britain, and 404,638 to the Continent) corresponding period last season. It will be understood, of course, that these figures do not include the overland shipments. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	228,000	510,210
Afloat from India	590,000	582,000
Afloat from America	20,000	6,500
Stock in London	28,836	44,396
Afloat for London	70,093	194,000
Stock in Havre	53,480	37,265
Afloat for Havre	118,775	112,379
Stock in Bremen	8,189	10,887
Afloat for Bremen	4,701	13,390
Stock in United States ports	16,484	51,324
Stock in the interior towns	1,111	3,572
Total	1,148,009	1,506,154
Deficiency in visible supply	358,085	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 140,000 bales, same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 14d; then 10½d.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 30—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens dull at 13½d for middling uplands and 13¾@13⅞d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 5000 bales.

4 p.m.—Cotton market closed a shade easier at 13½d for middling uplands and 13¾@13⅞d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 6000 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 30—10 a.m.—Cotton market opens quiet. Middling 34½.

5 p.m.—Market closed firm on the spot and for future delivery. Ordinary, 30½@30¾; good do., 32½@32¾; low middling, 33½@34½; middling, 35@35½; good do., 36@36½. Sales to spinners, 378 bales; to speculators, 114 bales. Contracts were made for 100 bales, deliverable in September, on private terms; 50 bales, November, 27¼; 150 do., December, 26½; 100 do., December, 27c; 100 do., January 26½c.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Good shipping are in demand at $2@2 50 per bbl loose, for Southern market. In a jobbing way the various qualities are $2@3 50 per bbl, shipping order.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Madison & Walker's ale per bbl, $22; do. per hf bbl, $11; do. per doz bottles, quarts, $3 75; pints, $2 25; Madison lager per hf bbl, $11. Lunds' pale cream ale, per hf bbl, $10 50; livery or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; larger beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz, $3 25@3 50; quarts, $5.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in fair demand at 30@31c, but inferior is neglected and nominal.

BROOM CORN—In demand at $200 per ton, with improving receipts.

BACON—Inactive and weak. In store city cured clear sides and shoulders are 16¼@16½c and 19½@20c, with choice canvased hams 21@24½c; but country cured are 1@2c lower. A consignment of city cured clear sides was forced on the market at 19c.

BALING STUFFS—Bagging is steady with heavy generally 25@26c, though we learned of sales at 24½c; light, 19@21c; iron ties, $140 per ton; rope nominal.

BEESWAX—In demand at 35c per lb.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Market quiet and steady, as previously described. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $5@6 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 per bbl, and Rosedale scarce; lime, Cape, $1 90@2; Alabama, scarce; Ohio river, $1 50, and Utica, $1 75 per bbl.

BURLAPS—Dealers sell at 15@16c.

COFFEE—Market quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 20c for inferior to 27c for strictly choice, the latter scarce.

CORN—Receipts light and sales of shelled on levee were generally at 85@87½c and in store at 90@92½c, shipping order. A small consignment of ear corn was sold on levee at 80c.

CORN MEAL—A consignment of 40 bbls green was sold on levee at $4 25 and resold at $4 35, the latter being inside price at mills. Kiln dried is preferred and commands $4 65@4 75 at mills and in store.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, 28.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

COTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c.; No. 600, 19@20c.; No. 500, 21@22c.; No. 400, 23@24c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, scarce; brandy cherries, $6@6 50, sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

EGGS—In light supply and firm at 23@25c per dozen, though inactive.

FLOUR—The market is poorly supplied with desirable brands but at the same time there is but a light demand and sales are mostly of a trifling character, to meet immediate requirements. Sales to-day were 120 bbls at $5 for common to $9 for choice family.

FREIGHTS—Rates nominal. Uncompressed cotton is taken to New York at 90c; Insurance from Norfolk to New York, ½ per cent. Other lines offer to carry compressed cotton via Cairo at 60c to Baltimore, 70c to Philadelphia and 80c to New York, exclusive of insurance.

GREASE—In demand at 9@10c per lb.

GUNNIES—Dealers sell second hand at 15@17c, and refused at 10c.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 9c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—Scarce with demand brisk. A consignment of 48 bales loose pressed timothy was sold on levee at $23, quality not known.

LARD—The market is steady but inactive. We quote store prices: City rendered, in tierces, 21@21½c; in kegs, 22@22½c; in caddies, 23c.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ℔ lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@30c; French calf skins ℔ dozen, $50@8 6; American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive at $4 50@4 60 rates.

ONIONS—Market bare.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—Scarce and firm at 65@70c in store. On levee there were sales of 40 sks poorly cleaned, at 60c and 91 sks good at 61c.

POTATOES—Choice Tennessee are steady at $2 50 per bbl, but a consignment of Missouri was offered at $2 and no takers.

POULTRY—Supply light and large chickens and hens range from $5@6 25.

PORK—Market inactive with mess in store $35@35 50 per bbl and other descriptions nominal; say prime mess, $32@32 50 and rumps $29 per bbl.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7@9c, in various packages.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ℔ case, $15 90@16.

STARCH—Morgan's, 6@6½c; Fox's, 6½@7c per lb.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's German mottled, 10½@10¾c; Schaeffer's German, 9½@10; yellow erasive, 8½c.

SUGAR—Inactive and unchanged. Open kettle Louisiana, 12½@15½c, clarified, 15½@17c; hard refined, 17½@18c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, 1 $20; alspice per lb, 33@35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—Home factories sell at 20@30c per gallon for common to choice, without charge for bbls.

WHEAT—Good to choice red in demand for grinding at $1 15@1 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—Demand has subsided in consequence of a light reaction in Northern markets, but the supply is light and the market remains firm at $1 20 for highwines.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office No. 35 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
aug1

HENRY E. FOLK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.

Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug1

ELECTION.

Poplar Street Turnpike

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, at four o'clock p.m., at ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.'S, there will be a meeting of the stockholders in the SHELBY COUNTY TURNPIKE COMPANY (Poplar street), for the purpose of electing seven Directors and Officers of said COMPANY. A full and punctual attendance is required.

W. T. AVERY,
M. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. CLAYTON,
FRANK TAIT,
N. COMONS,
Commissioners.
aug17

SCHOOLS.

Miss E. Rudisill

WILL reopen her school for girls and small boys, at her residence, No. 61 Exchange street, on

Monday, September 6th.

Terms, five dollars per month. aug25

Delacove Institute,

BEVERLY, N. J.,

A LEADING SCHOOL for young ladies; prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus, address the Principal, Miss RACHELLE G. HUNT. aug28

Alabama Street FEMALE SEMINARY,

No. 211 Alabama Street.

MRS E. M. CHAPMAN and Miss E. CURTIS have associated themselves together with the view of establishing a seminary for the thorough instruction of pupils in all the English branches; also, Latin, French, Music and Drawing.

The School will open at No. —, on Wednesday, September 1st. aug28

W. H. BOWERS' Mathematical and Classical School,

Cor. Hernando and Pontotoc Streets.

WILL open on Wednesday, September 1st. His successful experience as a Teacher in this city previous to the war, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee for the future. For Circulars, apply at bookstores, or at 108 Monroe street. aug24

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug15

Chelsea Female School,

Third Presbyterian Church.

THE next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Mrs. L. R. MILTON, Principal. aug27

ST. AGNES ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY.

Terms per Session,

Payable half yearly, invariably in advance:

For board and tuition in any of the following branches: reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For Day Scholars, tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class as above.

For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR," St. Agnes Academy. aug18

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. L. COLLINS, D. D., President. aug8

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Benein's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.
E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

212 Desoto Street.

Miss M. P. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, } Principals.

WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug12

The Fall Session of LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Tennessee,

WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

Rev. JO. N. H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers. aug2

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School on

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it.

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family.

For circulars apply at bookstores, or 108 Monroe street. aug15

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal. aug10d&w

Stamps Academy FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 404 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This Institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS, Principal. aug11

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 308 Third street. For circulars call at 109 Madison street.

A. J. HAILE, Principal. aug5

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE,

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - Visitor.
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - Rector.
MRS. M. N. MARTIN, - - - Principal.

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian	$30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels	125 00

No incidentals or deductions.
No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.

REV. J. D. MEREDITH, President.
jy25

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street.

Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal. aug5

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

57 Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER,
Ellicott's Mills, Md.
jy4

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Fortieth Annual Session OF STUDIES IN THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of Studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.

Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.

Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address

REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., Pres't,
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
aug8

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. McCARDY,
Dealer in Coal and Wood,
Office, 267 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.

HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug19

GINS.

PRATT'S SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for staple, picking the seed clean and light-draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls and with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 50 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 366 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.

G. W. TRUEHEART,
Agent for Daniel Pratt.
jy13d&w

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO.,
Nos. 310 and 312, corner
Front and Monroe streets.
aug1

THREAD.

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

NOTICES.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds, and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar-Fence Post, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN
Office and Yard foot of Washington street,
jy28d&w near river.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 24, 1869. je25

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.
jy24

Notice.

OFFICE M. AND A. RIVER PACKET CO.,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 9, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.

BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.

A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } July Term, 1869.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
August 18, 1869.

ORDERED, ETC., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the Appeal and AVALANCHE, giving all property-owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax-books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.

aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

Notice.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, August 18, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for clearing, grubbing, grading, furnishing cross-ties and bridging a part or the whole of sixty miles of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, commencing on the line twenty miles from Little Rock. Plans and specifications of work to be done may be seen at this office, and any information pertaining to the same may be obtained of G. H. MEADE,
aug25 Chief Engineer L. R. and F. S. R. R.

Notice.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, August 18, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for building a bridge across the Arkansas river, from the foot of Rock street, in this city. Plans and specifications of the work to be done may be seen at this office, and any information pertaining to the same may be obtained of

G. H. MEADE,
aug25 Chief Engineer L. R. and F. S. R. R.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TEN DAYS FROM DATE, I WILL SELL

At Public Auction,

In front of the Bradley Block, to the highest bidder, for cash,

One Wagon and a Lot of Old Castings

To pay charges for wharfage and removal from public property.

ROBERT GOOD,
aug21 Wharfmaster.

For Sale or Rent.

THE ALABAMA LIME WAREHOUSE, Nos 187 and 189 Jefferson street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One fine Durham Cow, giving eighteen quarts milk daily. Also, one heavy iron axle wagon. Also, for rent, the Cottage House, 374 Beale street, eight rooms, garden, stable, etc. Rent, $30. Inquire at the house or at Lime Depot. aug17

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 8.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,
I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 199, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.
At wholesale, by
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.
apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 227 Second Street, up-stairs.
aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,
P. O. Box 1658. 182 Pearl street, New York.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED FORCE PUMP.

Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer, as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; B. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. H. Stafford, Union avenue; E. A. Beecher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Rooss & Jones, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, DeSoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Jos. Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. H. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Sleever, Second and Madison; J. C. Lanier, 286 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 16 feet long, $1 50 per foot,	$24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot,	27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot,	30 00

and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy8 No. 40 Jefferson st. Memphis, Tenn

WATERING PLACES.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.

HAVING taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords.

J. H. KING, Proprietor.

As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 8, 1866.

G. W. LEWIS, Johnson's Wells:

DEAR SIR—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and diseases of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.

Respectfully, C. C. CLAY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1865.

MESSRS. LEWIS & KING:

SIRS—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to you my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a distemper was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.

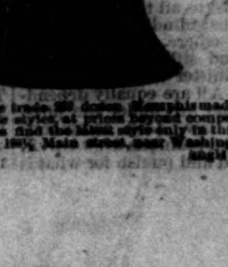
Respectfully, SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 3, 1869.

I was afflicted with scrofula in 1858, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.

Respectfully, J. R. FISK.
aug12

SKIRTS.



I OFFER the trade 200 dozen Memphis made Skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the Main style only in this Manufactory, 186½ Main street, near Washington. aug18

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR, individually and as partners as J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug26 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PLEASANT S. MILLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. J. NEWBY, of Moscow, Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug23 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., —— day of ——, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN WILDBERGER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of M. M. NEWBY, of Williston, Fayette county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of T. M. S. KIRBY, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES C. MOORES, individually and as one of the firm of James C. Moores & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of P. T. FORSYTHE, individually and as one of the firm of Forsythe & Fielder, of ——— county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN T. HARRELL, of Harrold's Landing, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILIE HIGGS, near LaGrange, Hardeman county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug14 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JNO. W. WALKER, individually and as one of the firm of Filbert, Minter & Walker, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. ROGERS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GRAFTON BAKER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NOAH DAMAN individually and as one of the firm of Montgomery & Daman, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. C. YOUNG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. BAREFOOT, of —— McNairy county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ANDREWS A. PADGETT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY S. MENDEL, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

A. M. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS.

NELSON & TITUS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

WE are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also solicit a share of the business of the Planters of the South. All cotton consigned to us insured, unless otherwise directed.

aug28d&w

T. R. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON,
J. W. DILLARD, L. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 260 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of plantation supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them. Instructions strictly adhered to. aug1